THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Is China Being Americanized?

By Lewis S. Gannett

The Cantonese Victory And The Future

The British-Chinese Conflict in the South

By F. K. Wu

Birth Control and Famine Relief

By Charles Dailey

The Battle Between the News Agencies

許密勒報

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1926

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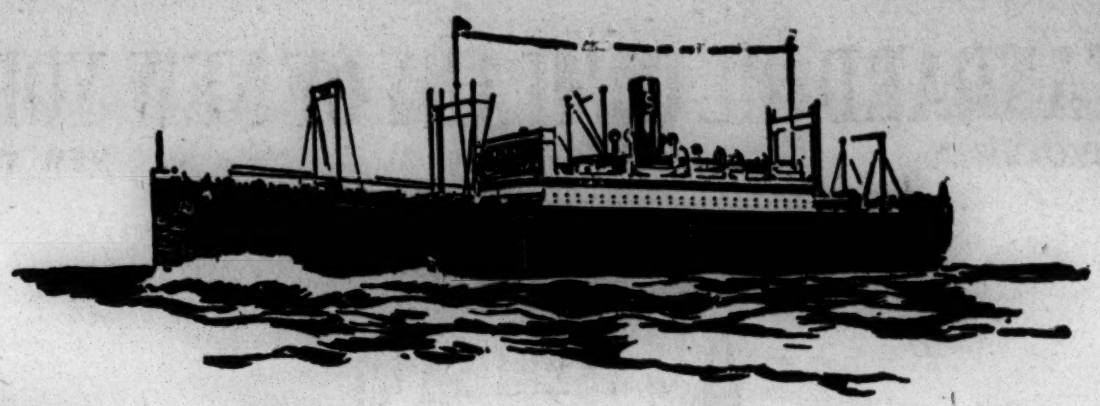

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THE CANTONESE VICTORY AND THE FUTURE

ONE OF THE prominent members of the Kuomintang or Southern party, now residing in Shanghai, recently was asked whether Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese forces in Central China, was any different from the other Chinese militarists who have kept China in a mess for the past dozen years. His reply was, "Well, I don't know: I hope so." Despite the alleged Bolshevik affiliations of the Kuomintang Party which have created apprehension in many influential quarters, there is beginning to develop a feeling among both foreigners and the commercial-financial classes of the Chinese that the recent developments in Central China which have brought a considerable section of the Yangtsze Valley under the sway of Canton, may be the beginning of the turn toward improved conditions in the Chinese political situation. We admit that it is difficult for a foreign firm which has had its products boycotted in Canton for a year and more and which now sees that boycott spreading to the Yangtsze Valley, to agree with that statement. But despite this situation there are many observers of the Chinese political sitution who believe that the extention of power of the Kuomintang may mean, in the end, improved conditions, the reasons for which are many. Space is too limited for a detailed discussion of all of these reasons, but the most important one is that the Cantonese Party has a program.

ASIDE from Marshal Wu Pei-fu, it is difficult to find a militarist or politician in the North who has a program, that is, any political program which means anything else than the extension of personal power. Marshal Wu Pei-fu does believe in the establishment of a government by constitution and law, but Marshal Wu is now so involved with the Fengtien militarists that he has been forced to forego practically all of his principles and it is questionable now whether he will be able to extricate himself from his present embarassing situation which has resulted from the defeat of his forces by the Koumintang General, Chiang Kai-shek. From the standpoint of Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his followers such as Gen. Chang Chung-chang in Shantung, their political ideas are circumscribed by their early activities in the field of banditry. It is pretty difficult for a man who has been a bandit to ever be anything else than a bandit, regardless of his changed surroundings. Chang's ideas of government are those of the bandit and hence these ideas cannot differ materially whether the bandit happens to be the leader of a little gang hiding in some mountain fastness, or whether he happens to be the dictator of three or four provinces with his hiding place in some official yamen.

Therefore the public, and that includes most of the thinking Chinese, have lost hope in the ability of the Northern miltarists to accomplish anything. We do not mean that there are not as many patriots in the North as there are in the South, but the situation in the North has so degenerated on account of the almost continuous internal squabbles, that little remains except personal selfishness. All idea of China as a state, or the welfare of the Chinese people, has been forgotten in the battling for personal power and private financial gain. Therefore as a result of this situation, there is hope for ultimately better conditions in consequence of the Cantonese victories, simply because the Cantonese party stands for something. There may not be agreement with the principles for which the Cantonese stand, but there must be an admission that they do have a program and are rapidly getting into a position to put it into effect.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to forecast what may happen in the next few weeks, but persons familiar with the situation in the Lower Yangtsze region, do not expect Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to be able to maintain his control over the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi as he has done for the past year providing the Kuomintang is able to remain in Hankow. Marshal Sun claims 200,000 troops and there probably are that number of soldiers in the five provinces over which he claims control, but it is extremely questionable whether Sun actually has more than 30,000 that he can depend upon and these are now all concentrated in Kiangsu and in northern Kiangsi in the vicinity of Kiukiang. Since Kiangsi is a mountainous province it is extremely questionable whether Marshal Sun could hold more than the northern end of the province in the face of a determined Southern attack. Fukien province is also extremely questionable and is supposed to have leanings toward Canton. Therefore, the situation in Kiangsi and Fukien combined with the antagonism which already exists between Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien controller of Shantung, makes Marshal Sun's position precarious. And in addition to all this, Marshal Sun does not stand any too strong in Chekiang Province. One of the prominent Chekiang officials declared a year ago that Marshal Sun never would return to that province to rule, and now that Sun has withdrawn most of the Northern troops from Chekiang to meet the situation in northern Kiangsi caused by the Cantonese victory at Hankow, there is the active probability that Chekiang may decide to become independent of Marshal Sun. Thus the development of the Cantonese situation and extension of influence of the Kuomintang is the most promising element in the present situation, simply because it is something definite and tangible and has a program.

SHOULD the Cantonese succeed in consolidating their position at Hankow and in Hunan and link up with the Kuominchun forces in Suiyuan, Kansu and Shensi, the Kuomin combination would become a force to be reckoned with not only by the Northern militarists, but by the Powers as well. A Japanese telegram from Mukden early this week stated that the Fengtien leaders practically had decided not to send forces to the South to the relief of Wu Pei-fu, but would concentrate upon the defense of the Peking area. This apparently means that Chang Tso-ling has decided to abandon Wu Pei-fu to his fate and protect his own position in the North, which now means Manchuria, Chihli, and Shantung. Therefore, IF the Cantonese are successful in combination with the Kuominchun in consolidating most of the country south and westward of Shantung and Chihli, they will control most of China and their first official act probably will be to establish a new capital somewhere in the Yangtsze Valley. This is something which the Kuomintang leaders have had in mind for many years and it would be interesting to see them get into a position to put it into effect. However, this is leading into the fields of speculation for everything depends upon the IF. The Cantonese have only been in control of Hankow for a few days and as these lines were written they had not been able to dislodge the Northerners from Wuchang. The Kuomintang must be short of munitions and although they have captured the Hanyang arsenal, it is not possible to produce new supplies of munitions overnight. They require time to consolidate their position and build up their resources. Furthermore they are handicapped through the incorporation in their ranks of many discordant elements. The central Cantonese army which has been trained, largely by Russian military experts, is probably a well-disciplined army, just as the Kuominchun First Army, trained by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang is a good army, but any good army in China usually becomes inefficient due to the hordes of incompetents and bandits which join up with it and finally destroy its usefulness. However, it is reported that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is different from the other militarists, but this awaits confirmation, or in other words the whole situation depends upon a large IF!

THE BATTLE OF THE NEWS AGENCIES

THERE HAS BEEN an important battle between Chinese military and political factions at Hankow, the results of which are referred to elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. In these paragraphs, therefore, we are not concerned with the clashing of armies, the artillery duels or even with the casualties, but with the battle of the news agencies. Since the fighting at Hankow produced a deep impression at Shanghai, the newspapers were closely read for latest developments. Therefore it was rather dismaying to read a dispatch from Hankow, dated August 31, stating that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Northern commander was seriously wounded in the chest. The dispatch telling of the serious wounding of Marshal Wu Pei-fu was sent out by the *Nihon Dempo*, a Japanese news service. The same report was confirmed the next day by the *Toho*, another Japanese news service. Then on Sept. 4, *Reuters*, the British service, definitely confirmed the report and put Wu Pei-fu out of his misery by quoting a report supplied by the Canton Information Bureau that Wu Pei-fu was definitely dead. However, we must give *Reuters* credit for doing the gentlemanly act of reviving the Chihli Marshal and bringing him back to the land of the living in a message which appeared in the newspapers on Sept. 7, the report stating that "reports by certain news agencies that Marshal Wu Pei-fu had been wounded, are absolutely unfounded." Following the defeat of the Northern forces, the Japanese *Toho* agency, in an "urgent" report, dated at Hankow on Sept. 7, placed the Chihli Marshal on a Chinese gunboat bound down river, so we leave him at that point, and turn to other things.

PROBABLY THE MOST important element in connection with the internal fighting at Hankow, was the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang and nominal controller of three other provinces, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi. Whether Sun intended to intervene and on what side, were tremendously

important questions. Therefore all Northern sympathizers in the Shanghai district were relieved and ate their breakfasts with considerably more relish on Monday, September 6, after they had read a *Reuters* dispatch dated at Peking, stating that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had departed from his position of neutrality, had invaded the realm of the Kuomintang and had captured Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan. *Reuters* correspondent in Peking had copied this information from one of the Chinese papers, the *Huang Pao*, and there was considerable detail to the effect that when Sun's troops entered Changsha there were "no enemy troops there," and stating further that the important city of Yochow had also been evacuated by the Southerners. This dispatch by the British news service should have ended the war,but unfortunately (for the Northerners) it was not true. At least we can't understand how it could have been true for the Kuomintang proceeded on to the capture of Hankow the next day, disregarding the cutting of their line of communication by *Reuters* Peking correspondent. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang, or Southern leader, also received another body blow at the hands of *Reuters* Canton correspondent, who reported as early as August 26 that there was a rift in the ranks of the Kuomintang and that the right or anti-red faction was taking advantage of Gen. Chiang's absence at the front in Hunan and was planning to oust him. However, despite the Canton correspondent, Gen. Chiang was able to conduct a rather remarkable campaign through Hunan and capture Hankow. They do many strange things in Canton, but it is difficult to imagine the Cantonese kicking out a general who had managed to lick Wu Pei-fu and the Northern "imperialists," as effectively as the Kuomintang General seems to have managed the affair.

HOWEVER, there is a serious side to this question of news distribution in China. Since the Powers have, by common action, put an end to the old methods of aggression upon China by means of foreign military expeditions, and have prevented individual Powers from (officially at least) extending financial assistance to factional elements in China, foreign interests have turned to other methods for accomplishing their ends. An American military expert who observed one of the fights in North China between Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu, made the statement that one of the chief elements in Wu's defeat was the news circulated over China by one of the Japanese news services. He meant by this that the news broadcasted by the Japanese news agency had so played up Chang's side and so discredited Wu Pei-fu, that the morale of the Chihli General's supporters was so destroyed that he was ultimately defeated. Wars are always difficult to report under the best of conditions, but in China it is next-to-impossible for a news service to provide accurate reports. In the first place communication facilities are limited and messages are delayed and then there are the censorships which are always enforced by the side which happens to have control of the telegraph lines. We know of one case where a military censor held up a foreign correspondent's message and sent another message in its place to a Shanghai newspaper which contained information that was the exact opposite to that contained in the one filed by the correspondent. Therefore, in view of the general difficulties which always exist, opportunity is offered for propaganda by interests which may desire for some reason or other to boost particular factions which may be involved in the internal conflicts.

THE REASON FOR THIS is due primarily to the lack of a genuine Chinese-owned and controlled news service. There are several Chinese news agencies, but aside from the *Kuo Wen*, recently organized, all are attached to or supported by some internal political of military faction. The *Kuo Wen* which has been supplying news to the foreign press in Shanghai, offers some promise of future development, but at the present the messages it sends out are chiefly translations of news which has already appeared in the Chinese papers. Therefore, owing to the lack of a Chinese-owned and controlled service, the press of China, native and foreign, is dependent upon two foreign news services for reports of events in China. These news services are the *Toho* (Japanese) and *Reuters* (British). The *Toho Service* (formerly the *Eastern News Agency*) is a branch of the *Rengo News Service* in Japan, and although a newcomer in the China field is rapidly becoming an active competitor of *Reuters*. In the recent fighting at Hankow, the newspapers in Shanghai had to depend almost entirely upon *Toho* for their news, *Reuters*, for some reason being practically unable to get any news through, except by the roundabout way of Peking. Why the Japanese have been able to send dispatches between Hankow and Shanghai while the British service was unable to do so, is a matter which requires explanation. It has been rumored that the Japanese *Toho Service* has been extended the facilities of the radio stations on the Japanese river craft, but of this there is no proof. The facts stand, however, that the Japanese have been able to distribute their reports and *Reuters*, has not. An explanation would be interesting, for if we remember correctly a resolution was unanimously agreed to by the Powers at the Washington Conference that foreign owned and controlled radio stations in China were to be confined to official business only. It is a pathetic situation that the Chinese newspapers have been unable to develop an independent news service, similar to those which exist in other lands, such as the *Associated Press* and *United Press* of the United States, *Rengo* of Japan, *Reuters* of Great Britain, *Havas* of France, *Tass* of Russia and so on. The result is that the Chinese newspapers must depend upon foreign agencies for their news, news about events in China as well as news pertaining to the outside world which is brought into China.

COOLIDGE AND MUSSOLINI

THESE TWO PRESENT-DAY leaders Coolidge and Mussolini afford a most interesting study in contrasts, as indicated in two book reviews appearing elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. Brought to the forefront of national and international affairs by the same political currents, they have scarcely one characteristic or ambition in common. Had Italy's danger not been so imminent she might have chosen a Calvin Coolidge for her savior but she was in dire distress and above everything needed some one who would act and that quickly. America saw the same danger and feared it but it was far enough in the future so that she could meet it with some degree of composure. She therefore chose one who stood for "things as they are." The one thing expected of both men is the protection of property from the attack of communism. Mussolini is meeting this demand by ruthlessly crushing all efforts of labor to get justice from capital while Coolidge is trying to reach the same goal by giving every man a chance when he finds that method possible. He is trying not to lose sight of

the human side of the problem but he never forgets the divine right of capital. Could there be a more striking contrast than Mussolini's love of power and of being in the lime-light and Calvin Coolidge's retiring disposition. The Italian has no more trouble in changing his mind than he has in changing his coat but with the American a principle is as much a part of him as his head. The rapidity with which Mussolini acts is the marvel of Europe but time is absolutely necessary in the case of Coolidge. While there is no uncertainty about his principles, his actions are usually so slow and hesitating as to give the impression of weakness. He lacks the vim and energy which have put Mussolini in control of the affairs of Italy. These two men so unlike in appearance, character and methods seem to be the chosen ones to protect the rights of property. Each in his own way is working towards the common goal.

A BOOK THAT EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE!

THERE ARE a few books, published in this part of the world including our own "Who's Who in China," of course, which we would like to see in every library in the United States and on the desk of every American business man who has any interest in the Chinese Republic. The book which we particularly have in mind and which inspires these remarks, is the 1926 edition of "The China Year Book," a copy of which has just been received from the editor and publisher, Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead of Tientsin. In the preface of this edition, Mr. Woodhead states his opinion that the period, 1925-1926 covered by this edition, has been the most critical through which China has passed since 1900, the year of the Boxer trouble. Whether one agrees or disagrees with Mr. Woodhead's conclusions that the nationalist agitations of 1925 against the foreign "capitalists and imperialists," were due mainly to Soviet propaganda, his account of the happenings of the summer of 1925 are interesting and constitute a valuable record. There is a full report of the strike, the action of the Diplomatic Commission which visited Shanghai, and the various incidents at Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere culminating in the anti-British boycott in South China. Then there follows a record of the Peking Tariff Conference, the meeting of the Commission on Extraterritoriality and so on. This all appears in the preface. Turning to the book proper, we find a volume of some 1,300 pages crammed full of information about China containing chapters on the area and population, geography, geology, fauna, climate and meteorology, mines and minerals, people and language, manufactures, customs revenues and trade statistics, communications, railways, post office and telegraphs, rivers and harbors, education, finance, currency, religion, the opium problem, courts and administration of justice, shipping, trade and commerce, labor troubles and union development, military establishment, government organization, foreign relations so on. Of special interest to business men is a complete list of industrial establishments showing ownership, capitalization, management, etc. Obviously, the "China Year Book, 1926" is a book that everyone interested in China should have: we make this statement advisedly, for it contains something on about everything of interest in the Chinese Republic and we can't see how anyone really interested in the welfare of the Chinese people can get along without it. It is printed by The Tientsin Press, Ltd., Tientsin, and is distributed abroad by Simpkin, Marshal, Hamilton, Kent and Co., London and the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, U.S.A.

Birth-Control as a Relief for Famine in China

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AFTER five years of experience in the relief of famine in China, Walter H. Mallory, Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has come to the conclusion that while many remedial measures may be employed, they are but temporary and that permanent relief is to be obtained only by the national exercise of birth control. Mr. Mallory reaches this deduction after an exhaustive study of the greatest problem China has, and he has put his conclusions down in manuscript form.

Mr. Mallory, who left Peking in the early Summer by way of Suez for a six-months' furlough, arrived in New York September 10 on the steamship Caronia and while there will read the final proofs of his book, "China, a Land of Famine," which will be published this Autumn by the American Geographic Society. The work is the fruit of his five years' labor in China and the purpose of the book is to explain why China has famines and what, if anything, can be done to cure the chronic distressing conditions which now exist in this vast country.

Perhaps no one who has visited China in recent years is so well qualified to deal with the subject, for he has devoted all his adult life to relief questions, and on such matters the opinion of Mr. Mallory is internationally sought. On his way to New York he stopped over at Geneva to confer with the League of Nations and International Red Cross Committee officials, and in Paris, at the request of the League of Red Cross Soceties, he spent some time advising on relief questions.

As executive head of the China International Famine Relief Commission Mr. Mallory has expended more than Mex. $25,000,000 in bringing relief to victims of flood and famine. This is inclusive of G$7,000,000 contributed by the American people in 1920-21 and G$100,000 contributed by the American Red Cross for flood relief in 1924. Prior to this his experience well qualified him for the work in China; for he was the leader of the Columbia University Relief Expedition to Serbia in 1915, the field secretary of the Armenian (now called Near East) Relief, and afterwards special assistant to the American Ambassador in Petrograd in charge of relief work for German and Austrian prisoners of war. Coming to China he has directed the relief of more than 8,000,000 Chinese.

Food Supply Inadequate for Health Diet

It has been my privilege to read the manuscript of the first book to be published on China's great problem. The impression one gets from the interesting and at times graphic pages is that Mr. Mallory despairs of any permanent solution of the famine problem while the birth rate remains so abnormally high. Population is actually pressing upon subsistence and a condition now has been reached where the food supply is inadequate to give the Chinese people a diet which will keep them in health.

"There are some optimistic persons," writes Mr. Mallory, persons of proved scientific attainments, who do not view the rapid increase in the world's population with apprehension. The writer would suggest for such persons a few years' residence in interior China. Here one is brought face to face with the dire conditions which inevitably follow when the number of inhabitants is greater than the productivity of the land they occupy will support."

But while a permanent solution of the famine problem is not easily discernable, it is Mr. Mallory's feeling that many remedial measures may be taken up very profitably which will at least bring temporary improvements. He believes that the greatest immediate benefit to the nation would come from an insurance of the crops against flood and drought. This can be effected through flood control, irrigation, land reclamation and other similar projects which modern engineering has made possible. Next he lists economic improvement through the provision of a better credit system, the encouragement of colonization and the stimulation of home and village industry. Thirdly he proposes improved agriculture and forestation, fourthly the development of transportation and lastly education.

Yet Mr. Mallory indicates that unless the basic concepts of the Chinese people which encourage large families are changed, these improvements will not mean greater prosperity but a greater population.

"If a pair of rabbits are shut in an enclosure which has a limited area of good grass they will be provided for," he writes; "but their dozens of grand-children will have very

to the ever-increasing human race, but they fail to take cognizance of the fact that no bountiful showers of manna have fallen in China. And who will say that there is no need?"

The book is divided into nine chapters,—economic, natural, political and social cures of famine; the economic, natural and political and social cures and his own conclusions. It is profusely illustrated with photographs and maps and should prove a helpful handbook in any organized effort to relieve China's annual distress.

Mr. Mallory shows that the margin of livlihood is so narrow in China and political conditions are now so unsettled that scarcely a year passes without some part of the Country suffering from food shortage. When natural disasters such as flood or dought occur to destroy the crops there is no economic reserve upon which the people can call and the government is too weak to come to the rescue of the affected areas. This has thrown a heavy burden on the purely philanthropic institutions, especially the Famine Relief Commission.

The author naturally avoids the political questions that keep so many millions of men in arms and prevent the economic operation of the railways or the bringing of the crops to market, if indeed these crops has been permitted by the ruthless military to move or even to grow. Had he gone beyond the question of flood and famine he might show how Chang Tso-lin, in his effort to populate the waste acres of Manchuria had attracted 15,000,000 persons there from Chihli and Shantung provinces. Yet to-day that vast area is suffering not only from the severest famine in many years but also from the infliction upon the people of an all-but worthless paper currency in order that he might satisfy his lust to further wars.

And the Christian Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has withdrawn his Kuominchun to the barren and vacant Northwest, there to try to beat swords into ploughshares, yet without immense capital that is nowhere in sight can these vast acres be irrigated and the grass turned under? There is barely a living for the sparse population that now exists on that great Asiatic plateau and semi-desert. Immigration might attract many from the great plain of Chihli to the Northwest, but what would sustain them? And, as Mr. Mallory points out, the love of the home-place and the high birthrate would repopulate the areas vacated by the land-hunters.

Notice To Subscribers

Owing to the alleged defalcations of a clerk connected with the office of *The China Weekly Review*, a number of subscribers to the *Review* have failed to receive acknowledgement or receipts for payments sent to this office. In addition there have been a number of cases where persons who have remitted money, have failed to receive copies of the *Review*.

In case any readers of the *Review* have been affected by the above, we shall appreciate it if they will notify this office in writing, giving details regarding the numbers of registered letters or post office money orders, in order that the matter may be traced.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Is China Being Americanized?

BY LEWIS S. GANNETT

In the Nation, N. Y.

TWO or three Greek temples, a few structures with traces of Gothic inspiration, and a miscellany of imitation warehouses and factory-buildings stand on the campus of the Chinese government university in Nanking—an architectural hodgepodge worthy of an American State university. Half a mile away are a group of magnificent buildings with heavy black overhanging roofs curling skyward at the corners, carved banisters, and richly painted paneled ceilings, redolent of old China. They are the lovely Asiatic shell of a Christian mission college founded and supported by American Methodists.

That is typical. In fifty years the great port cities of China will have left hardly a trace of the lovely old Chinese architecture—except in the mission-college buildings and in the few joss temples which will doubtless be preserved to gratify the tourist trade. The foreign mission schools, hurriedly Chinafying themselves to meet the nationalistattack, are spending tens of thousands of dollars in adapting the old Chinese style to modern requirements. The sweeping green roofs and gaily painted beams of Peking Union Medical College, built with Rockefeller money, are a joy to the eye. Nanking University and Ginling College for women near by are good to look upon. But in four months in China I saw only one beautiful recent building which did not owe its existence to foreigners—the Returned Students' Club in Peking, a remodeled temple; and there the students may be suspected of having learned abroad their respect for old China.

Shanghai is a great British city, of solid British masonry; Tientsin is as foreign; even Canton, which has providentially escaped the curse of great foreign settlements, is enormously proud that Chinese have actually built a ten-story building on its Bund without foreign aid; and Canton's new buildings are as foreign to China as any suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, or Birmingham, England. Peking, a capital of politics rather than of commerce, resists the current most effectively.

You can buy Standard Oil kerosene in any village in China, and British-American cigarettes. The great corporations behind those products have in a generation taught the Chinese to change their habits in order to make them buy—the Standard Oil, indeed, used to give away lamps in order to create a market for the strange new fuel. If any third foreign product is on sale in the village it may well be Wrigley's chewing gum. I saw Spearmint gum on sale in the streets of Urga, the capital of Mongolia, 700 miles across the Gobi Desert from the most accessible railroad.

Architecture and chewing gum are outward symptoms of a profound inner change. Western architecture is spreading because it is cheaper. Gum and tobacco cost less than opium. Only American church-people can afford painted paneled ceilings bright tile roofs with gargoyle corner ornaments. The Chinese—like the Europeans, like the whole world—are abandoning old beauties and old customs for cheaper and more and efficient models. They are becoming modernized, standardized, Americanized, like Japan. Mystery, leisure, charm are ebbing; cost accounting is defeating tradition.

The cult of the efficient seems a matter of course to most Westerners and almost all Americans, but to the Chinese it is a revolution. Old "China-hands" will laugh at the suggestion that it has touched Chinese psychology—but old China-hands need a vacation and a perspective. The Chinese has for untold centuries followed tradition and has believed that it was wicked to deviate from it. His young men and young women are beginning to despise custom and tradition; and his middle-aged business men, almost unconsciously, are beginning to ignore it. It was only forty years ago that the first railroad tracks laid in China were torn up by superstitious officials; today they are an indispensable instrument of civil war, as is the once despised telegraph. The only opposition to them comes from Westernized Chinese who know how easily international politics slips into an engineering contract. Once a contract is let, there is no longer much difficulty about arranging to remove the graves that beset all the short cuts. And a wanderer through the black lanes of an old Chinese city may be surprised to discover that the squeaky Chinese music that wails to the night is produced not by a stringed instrument but by a Victor record.

Foreign railroads, manners, oil, and architecture are prevailing because they are more efficient. American wheat, when it costs a dollar a bushel in Chicago, can be landed in hard scratching unless some altruistic person throws in a bit of fodder from outside. There are many optimists among us who ascribe to Providence this role of kind benefactor

Hankow, ten thousand miles away and six hundred miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai, cheaper than it can be brought from Shensi, only a thousand miles away, where it may sell for twenty-five cents. Railways and steamships make the difference; no wonder they and their products are breaking the crust of old China. Foreign clothes have made less progress because, in cold weather at least, they are less efficient than the old Chinese robes. Foreign hairdressing—including the bob—is making its way among the women. Curt foreign manners are replacing the leisurely old Chinese courtesy. The streets are being widened, and the intimacy of the old Chinese workshop, opening on a narrow street and aware of all that its neighbors said and did, is disappearing. Foreign machinery is revolutionizing Chinese industry. Foreign ideas—and the railway, taking the young people away from their homes to study and to work—are breaking up the immobile unity of Chinese family life upon which the whole structure of Confucian ethics is based. Boys go away from home to study, and refuse to return to the wives of their parents' choice. In the port cities one meets sad young men who are homesick for New York, prefer fox-trotting to Mah Jong, and inquire eagerly about the Charleston.

Chinese, with their habit of explaining everything by thousand-year-old parallels, will tell you that there were student revolts in the Han dynasty, before Christ was born, but it seems to me that even the nationalism of the student movement today, passionately denouncing foreigners and all their works, is essentially a part of the cult of Western efficiency. This political nationalism, this conception of national sovereignty as a precious right to be cherished and preserved, has its roots in foreign education and practice—in part in Allied war-time propaganda. The old Chinese patriotism—a patriotism profounder than anything known in the West—was cultural rather than political, inclusive rather than exclusive. It was a loyalty to a civilization rather than to a state, conservative rather than aggressive. It was powerless to halt the intrusion of Western men and methods into the political and economic control of China, and was satisfied because the Westerners were so obviously inferior in the refinements of living. These young students are the counterpart of our flapper generation; flaunting their posters and banners, parading by thousands against the unequal treaties, and making soap-box speeches about self-determination, they express contempt for the passivity of their elders and of repeating a lesson learned from abroad. Theirs is not the language of old China but of young Europe. When it defies us most violently young China is most certainly expressing its determination to be like us.

China is so picturesque, so obviously different to the outward eye—her people are so readily distinguished from the Westerner by the color of their skin and the tilt of their eyes—that we are tempted to make her out more different from us than she is. I once asked an Asiatic scholar how the East could preserve its essential Orientalism while submitting to industrialization; he replied: "I don't think there is anything peculiarly Oriental and Occidental. There is merely medieval and modern." China has been separated from us through four thousand years of recorded history, and has developed what seems a very different civilization. Yet much which we call "Chinese" or "Oriental" is to be found in our own Middle Ages. When the Chinese have a network of railroads—which will inevitably break up the old village economy—and good roads and rapid local transit, other differences will fade and disappear. We may discover our essential likenesses too late. And then the problem, for the Chinese as for us, will be how to regain those essentially medieval virtues which China still has and which our restless, mobile, industrialized West has lost.

Meanwhile the process which has reached its apex in bustling, rushing, goalless America goes on. There is, as yet, no power in China to stop it. Men may prate till doomsday of the enormous inertia of the vast rural masses of China; the fact is that, like the peasants of Russia, they have only inertia—no active, creative force of their own. The great central force which has maintained China's identity through fifty centuries is her worship of the past, but the mechanical superiority of the present has already proved its power to defy that ancient citadel. And as the other civilizations of antiquity crumbled when their beliefs decayed, so the old China is yielding to the new West. What happens in the port cities of China today will happen throughout China the day after tomorrow. The feverish, abnormal life of those cities has a significance out of all proportion to their share of China's four hundred and fifty million people; the rest of China too will adopt the Western—or modern—method of working hectically while it works, and of playing madly while it plays; it too will forget the Chinese—or medieval—knack of combining work and play so that long hours seem short. The port cities are a hint of China's tomorrow.

Politics, Militarism, Religion and Soviet Influence in Far Off Kansu

BY VINCENT DE QUAYLE

AT the instigation of Wu Pei-fu, this staid old province has now become involved in a war which has threatened the entire population with trouble and chaos. Kansu has enjoyed some years of a certain kind of tranquility, and being so far away from the actual head of the so-called Central Government, it could not be reckoned either as a help or a burden to Peking, or the "strong man" in power. But, a few months ago the tables were turned, and this time in favor of Wu Pei-fu, at least by some militarists up here. The Government which has been functioning in Lanchow since last Fall has never been in favor with the Eastern Kansu Defence Commissioner, General Chang Chiao-chia, and his lot of office-seekers. So long as Feng Yu-hsiang held sway over Peking and Tientsin, and a semblance of power in Shensi, Honan, and Chihli, his people were sitting kind of safe in Lanchow. At the time of the "war" being declared against General Liu Yu-fen, the present incumbent at Lanchow, by General Chang Chiao-chia, the latter posted his domain with proclamations that Wu Pei-fu had defeated the 2nd and 3rd Armies of the Kuominchun in Honan and Chihli, and now it behooved all Kansu-ites to rally to Wu's banner and oust the 1st Army from Kansu, a task which Chang and his satellites found not so easy of accomplishing, as they have met with defeat after defeat right along. At that time Chang heard that Liu had sent so many of his own troops to Paotow and points northeast, and thought now was the opportunity to despatch his own roughnecks toward Lanchow.

The Campaign of Posters

Posters and caricatures have been posted all over these past couple of months or so by Chang depicting the so-called evils of Liu Yu-fen and his men in Kansu. But, as far as we have been able to discern, give us the 1st Army any time, as they have discipline and courtesy, and not only preach good words but ACT them. There has never been such military men in Kansu as the present ones belonging to the Kuominchun 1st Army. It must be understood that there is quite a big difference between the 1st Army and the other Armies of the Kuominchun, the former being well-disciplined and well-manned, while the others contain a good deal of brigands. What the 2nd and 3rd Armies have been doing in their spheres of influence cannot be attributed to the 1st Army, though they say they belong to the same Party. Can Feng be blamed for the sins of others? There has been so much propaganda against him and his men, accusing them of being "Red" and "Bolshevik" that it is about time the newspapers "changed the record" and gave us something else, not detrimental to their character, Feng and his officers being Christians cannot conscientiously be Bolsheviks as Christianity is a foe to Bolshevism as much as Bolshevism is antagonistic to Christianity. We who live in the interior ought to know the difference between good and bad, though missionaries are censured continually for being propagandists. To be sure missionaries OUGHT to propagate the Gospel. What else are they out here for? Some of the good folks who live at the coast and only keep on railing against Feng and his officers ought to move to some place in the interior under other Parties' banners. After having lived with them, or under their "protection," move to where the 1st Army is in control, and let the world know the difference! A lot of the talk against Feng these days is being done by those who have no use for his straight living, and his outspokenness. Personally we don't believe he and his officers are any more "Red" than the honorable Editor of this much esteemed paper is. Getting his supplies from Soviet Russia and Germany is no evidence that he is a Bolshevik. If Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin had been placed in a similar position perhaps they would have done likewise! Who are real Bolsheviks, let me ask? With the present "Allies" warring against Liu Yu-fen, the people have been afraid to come to the meetings, because, they say—and which we believe is only nonsense from irresponsible people, though they might be opposed to Christianity—if Chang is victorious he is going to finish off all natives who have joined the Christian Church!

Moslems Oppose Wu Pei-fu

We have seen in several papers from the coast that the Moslems would be going over to Wu Pei-fu's side, but as a matter of fact, they are on Liu's side! A son of Ma Fu-hsing, by name of Ma Hong-kueh, is slated for the

Defence Commissionership of Eastern Kansu, under the banner of the 1st Army! At the present time he is about three hundred *li* north of Pingliang, the seat of the Eastern Kansu Defence Commissioner. The Mohammedan Defence Commissioner of Northern Kansu, General Ma Hong-ping, is also on Liu's side, as well as General Ma Ch'i of Sining Area and Eastern Tibet, and another General Ma of Kanchow. This looks as if all the "big" Mohammedan leaders are with Feng. Because of Chang's having irritated the Moslems time after time, they carried out their revenge against him in his ancestral home, a city called Weiyuanhsien, several days southeast of Lanchow. They did this on their own initiative, and not by any orders from General Liu. Chang is so frightened at the present time that he has had in readiness seventy mules to make a hasty flight if it gets too hot near his doors!

People Taxed for $800,000

Chang levied a tax of $800,000 on the people of Eastern Kansu, and woe betide the poor creature who refused to give! This great opportunity to *squeeze* has been taken advantage of by most of the corrupt gentry and other officials, and a pretty good-sized haul have they made. Many people have had to dispose of their animals at a cheap price in order to meet the exactions of Chang and his horde of freebooters. If it were not for the crude weapons of war with which Chang's people are equipped, the populace would have risen up long ere this against them and annihilated them. Knives and ancient style swords have been made by the thousands in Eastern Kansu for Chang's warriors, but what good they will do with them against Liu and his machine guns and other modern implements of war is a mystery, unless they are for scaring the people in their domains into submission. Liu's men are also adept in the use of the bayonet and sword and knife, which demonstration we witnessed several months ago while in their territory.

The moral of Chang's troops is very bad, much of it no doubt due to his not paying them their wages. His men have the *munificent* stipend of $5 per month, and then with deductions for uniforms, caps, food, etc., they have nothing left! They are in a bad mood, indeed, and if they are utterly defeated by Liu's men it is feared they will take to pillaging before leaving the cities they now live in. Chang even swears at his men when they ask for their back pay! How can such men fight zealously for a superior like this? If they were taken into a disciplined army like Feng's and taught how to behave, and given their pay, they might become better men. But most of them are bad material.

The Routing of Wu's Forces

Three Brigadier Generals by name of Han Iu-luh, Huang Teh-kueh, and Song Iu-ts'ai, are allied with Chang against the 1st Army. They have borne the brunt of the fighting and lost considerably in men and supplies in the first battles in May. The Kuominchun had "retreated" all the way to Lanchow from Antinghsien, two days east of Lanchow, which caused these Kansu-ites to telegraph Wu Pei-fu that it was only a matter of a day or two when they would enter the capital! While billetted at the small town of Ching-kia-ai, 60 *li* east of Lanchow, they were surprised to be apprised of the fact that they had been fooled up to those regions. The Lanchow men pounced out upon them putting them so thoroughly to flight that they kept on going until they got back to Pingliang and vicinity, a matter of about a thousand *li*? Where was their glory? Hundreds of their men were killed and many more wouuded. General Song was pursued toward the south, while Generals Han and Huang kept going eastward. The Lanchow troops followed them only as far as to Hueininghsien, which they captured, and since then there has been no fighting.

These Kansu men have been recuperating after the dose of medicine given them by Liu's men, for about two months now, while their officers have been recruiting at a fearful pace for the next onslaught. Men have been pressed into service, at the threat of the gun and whip. What these fellows will be able to do against Liu's people remains to be seen, but the reader can easily guess for himself! When Chang's troops and his "allies" fled from Ching-kia-ai it is reported that they burned homes, broke up the people's cooking and eating utensils, while the men folks were dragged from their homes, suffering untold cruelty, and the women, especially the young ones, suffered all kinds of indecent indignities. Such are the soldiers who are fighting against the so-called 1st Army "ROBBERS!" What a blot upon the reputation of Wu Pei-fu, to have such men as his allies!

The people in Eastern Kansu are actually *groaning* under the heavy burdens imposed upon them. Not only were they compelled to "subscribe" to the $800,000 subscription of Chang's, but they are mulcted for the least accusation found against their if not forthcoming with animals, men, grains, fodder, fuel, and labor for this and that. To date we have not heard of any such cruelty being laid upon the people in the regions controlled by the 1st Army.

The Activities of Tong Kong

To make this Kansu War more farcical a rich young man by the name of Tong Kong, heir to the famous Tong Fu-hsiang, who was one of the late Empress Dowager's right hand men, has now been made a Colonel in General Han's Brigade. He is recruiting at a great pace these days for his share in "defeating" the well-seasoned men of Liu's! This Tong Kong is a confirmed opium smoker and is reputed to have inherited a couple of million taels from Tong Fu-hsiang. Several big militarists during the last ten or more years have made him "contribute" to their coffers, Chang of Pingliang included. And now he is going to fight for Chang! He retires at dawn and rises at twilight, a very fine example for a colonel! His new recruits will evidently make a big gap in the ranks of Liu's veterans! Poor deluded fellow!

Not every citizen of Eastern Kansu is obeying the orders of Chang, as groups of farmers in several cities and towns have recently risen up against him, refusing to pay the levies. At one place on the border of Kansu and Shensi, thousands of the peasants came in a body to the city killing one of the gentry and a few *yamen* runners. At another city which had been assessed the small sum of $40,000 towards Chang's war chest, or private one, the magistrate begged leniency for the people, saying they could not produce it. Chang despatched a few soldiers there who gave him a thorough beating for not performing this business quick enough! With all the sufferings of the Chinese all over the country, one wonders how long they will put up with it. The radicals at the coast and other large cities ought to be reminded that China is having these distresses inflicted on her by *her own* corrupt officials, and *not* by the so-called despicable foreigner, and the "imperialists' dogs!" Up in these parts, at least, the officials do absolutely nothing to alleviate the hardships of the people, to wit, the recent heavy floods and damage done. But with taxes of all kinds they have to get out with. When will China look through the proper window and see the ACTUAL facts, and acknowledge them? Try to put her own house in order and leave the foreigners alone, and the latter will no doubt come to her aid. The foreigners would wish nothing better than to see China put on her feet and remain there. May God help her!

Some time ago the writer made a trip to Lanchow the capital of this staid old province of Kansu. This was the first time we had the pleasure of visiting that interesting city on the Yellow River, the waters of which are spanned by a steel bridge built by the American Bridge Company of New York and Baltimore in 1907. It was good to see those two words "New York" so far inland as that, as we happen to hail from that little town on the Hudson, or rather, Jersey, right across the river.

Anyway, let it be said that Lanchow is a place of many varied types of peoples, who come straggling in from the west of the province, Turkestan, Tibet, Sinkiang, and even Russia. One who wishes to study races without going to their respective countries can utilize some of his time right in Lanchow, as they seem to enjoy "hanging" around there. The Tibetans come in to trade some of their commodities for, perhaps, the cigarette, which has made its way into the remotest corner of China faster than has the Gospel.

The Russians, that is, those who were of the "White" variety, but escaped from the terrorism of Soviet Russia, are also found there, thinking that perhaps a sympathetic and humane China will harbour them. It is a pity to see those men without a country, as it were. They cannot fall in line with the present rulers of Russia though the Soviets are fast spreading their tentacles even in China. How are they to escape, that is, the "Whites," with the system that is in vogue now by Bolshevism in this country? As long as they live in the so-colled International Settlements they may have a certain kind of protection from their persecutors, but in inland China, it might be a different story altogether, so long as Russia has been recognized by China!

Lanchow Controlled by Feng

The present Government in Lanchow belongs to the Feng Yu-hsiang Party, as they call themselves. Many changes have been seen there, most of which are for the good of the people. Several institutions have been started by the express orders of General Feng, such as, homes for the poor, the cripples and invalids, the orphans, the aged, the beggars, and a hospital for the poor. The Military Governor, General Liu Yu-fen, put his Dodge car at our disposal one day and had us taken round to these different "Homes," so that we

could see what good was being done. When compared with the doings of other officials, the present men are to be congratulated on these new enterprises.

The orphan boys learn to read and write, as well as learn a trade, such as weaving rugs, towels, etc. The proceeds of these articles help to maintain these establishments. The beggars, men who are physically fit to work, are also learning trades, making benches, tables, chairs, shoes, etc. Think of the numerous beggars in China too lazy to work! These officials are trying to save them for well-doing. This is a fine thing keeping these men off the streets. They have two decent meals per day, and proclaim they are happy in their new environments. I should think they would be. Their sleeping quarters are very clean, and bath rooms have been put up for them. One wonders what these fellows thought when they saw a bathroom for the first time. They are committed to them once a week! Then these people are taught to sing, and have lectures given to them very often, both religious and moral.

Confucius Next to Christ

Confucius is set up as their greatest moral leader, next to Jesus Christ, of course. As the Army has six native chaplains, they find plenty of opportunity for work. Lecture platforms are in evidence at several of the main thoroughfares where the officials, from the Civil Governor down to the lowest official, give lectures every day. Patriotism is the strong topic, and Lanchow has never heard so much patriotic talk since it was founded, as it has since these new people came into power. In front of the Civil Governor's yamen he has had made a fairly good-sized public playground, where the people are to be seen every day indulging in the new devices erected for their amusement and pleasure. Trapezes, swings, "The Prodigal Bridge," inclines, wooden horses, diving platforms, and many other kinds are there. This is all something new to these people of Lanchow, and to Kansu, for that matter.

The Civil Governor has his set hours every day for the study of English, Japanese, and Chinese, one hour per day to each language with a competent teacher. After his study period is over he goes into his little yard for a game of ping pong which is played on a table specially erected for this game. Physically, Mr. Hsieh looks fine, and he is a man with a brain that is continually active, devising means and plans how to educate the people to become better men and women.

The military officials are good men, too, General Liu the Military Governor, with General Chiang, the Assistant, the last-named being the "brains" of the Army in Lanchow. Both the Civil and Military Governors invited us to two dinners while there. They are very reticent when it comes to speaking about politics. There is nothing elaborate about their feasts, either, though they are very good. They have made it a rule, especially the Civil Govennor, that one table of ten shall not cost more than ten dollars, Chinese style. The military Governor's banquet was served in semi-foreign style, though Chinese food, and simpler than the Civil Governor's.

Christianizing Kansu

The military do not only plan how to conquer their enemies, but are very much interested in the evangelization of the province, and expressed the wish that more native workers really earnest and consecrated, might be forthcoming for the Christianization of Kansu. This is rather a new kind of official, methinks. The soldiers are kept busy from morning till night, there being no opportunity for roaming the streets as the former men did, and as so many others do in other parts of China just now. If anything is to be bought on the street, then several go together with a sergeant in charge; or perhaps an officer wishes to purchase something, then he also has to obtain permission. With so many thousands of troops under him as General Liu has, he is to be congratulated, as well as his officers, for the fine discipline among his men.

There is a large hospital in Lanchow, called the Borden Memorial, erected in honor of William Borden, a young millionaire of America, a Yale and Princeton graduate, who offered himself for work among Moslems in Kansu. Proceeding to Cairo, Egypt, to study Arabic for six months before coming to China, he succumbed to an illness there. This hospital is in charge of two very able and competent surgeons and physicians, namely Dr. George King, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Leighton P. Rand, of New York. Both men were gold medal and scholarship men at their respective universities, Edinburgh and Cornell. The hospital was filled when we visited it. We had the pleasure of being Dr. King's guest for about ten days. Something new was started there not long ago. They have isolated a good part of the hospital grounds as a Leper Colony, and had 38 of these unfortunates, mostly Tibetans. The majority were on the road to recovery. Here is a very splendid opportunity for some philanthropist to put some of his money. Then there were over 50 of General Liu's soldiers with Typhus and other diseases, as their own Medical Corps could not cope with the situation. The hospital was filled to overflowing with over a hundred patients, and this despite the so-called "slack" season. If that was slack, what must it be when the "real" thing is on?

The hospital commands a most excellent view of the city, as it lies right across the Yellow River north of it. A fine view is also obtained of the surrounding landscape with its beautiful hills, mountains and river. It is built on a lot of terraces. The China Inland Mission is the Mission in charge of it, and this mission has also a fine church work in the city, as schools.

Two days south of Lanchow we come to Titao, a nice little city on the T'ao River. This river has thousands of pine logs strapped together as rafts floating down it to Lanchow, and even many days beyond to Ninghsia and Paotow, in Shansi. In Titao the Christian and Missionary Alliance of America has a fine big work, with evangelistic and church work, Bible School for men, boys' and girls' schools and an industrial school. Their new church is built on the style of an old Tibetan Monastery, only with church benches or pews inside to seat the people and to make it appear as a Christian Church. The centre of the roof has an immense skylight affair with glass, and the heavy roof is held up by great massive pine pillars from an old monastery in Tibet. A very practically built church edifice, indeed.

British-Chinese Conflict In South China

BY F. K. WU

This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Wu dealing with the Canton-Hongkong trouble, the first appearing in the Review for August 7. Mr. Wu is an American returned student employed in one of the Hongkong foreign business houses.

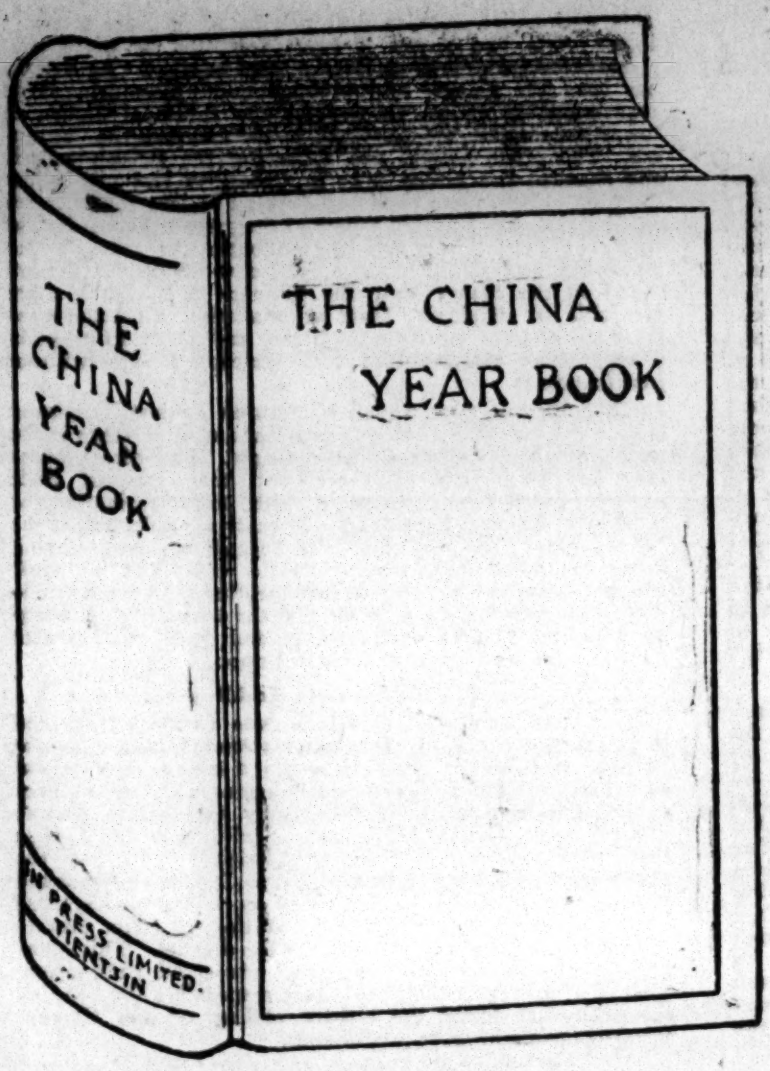
As already pointed out, the general strike of Hongkong workingmen in June last year was an immediate result of the Nanking Road affair in Shanghai, of May 30 last year. A query was put in my first article of this series as to what connection this incident had with the laborers in Hongkong. The answer rests in the resentment real or imaginary felt against the British in Hongkong for their alleged mistreatment. The killing of students at Shanghai was but a spark igniting the powder-magazine of long accumulated anti-British feeling in the South. The workers came out triumphant in the first general strike of 1922 and naturally thought that by utilizing the same weapon they could remedy their grievances again.

The Hongkong Government yielded in the first strike four years ago because it involved only economic issue, while the one beginning last year aims to achieve political ends. Realizing the significance of the impasse, the British determined not to weaken their opposition to the second strike. The then Governor affirmed that he would "see it through." Meanwhile, most workers sympathetic for the cause left the Colony, and those remaining were under close surveillance of the police. People out of work (i. e. the strikers) were liable to arrest and deportation. Threatening letters by strikers were sent to those who failed to quit work and join the movement. The whole situation assumed a grave outlook.

However, it must be admitted that public sympathy this time was not so marked on account of the fact that many blindly failed to see why the working class was entangled in a dispute having nothing to do with them. Substitutes were found to replace those on strike. Even some strikers returned to work. Since most vacancies have now been filled, life in Hongkong has regained normal in outward appearance, at least.

Strikers Cause of Hongkong Boycott

The Hongkong strikers in Canton were largely responsible for the agitation for ths boycott against Hongkong. They are out of work, think they have been mistreated by the British, and therefore they want to drive Hongkong to ruin. The boycott includes the cutting of trade and traffic with Hongkong, the refusal of Chinese workers to load or unload British ships, and the refusal of the Chinese people to buy or deal in British goods or sell goods to the British. As far as the strikers are concerned, this sounds very logical. But why have Canton and its government taken up their cause? The Killing of Chinese students at Shakee might have been settled by amicable means. But the Shakee offer was perpetrated not only by British but by French men. How is it that the French are left out and the British have



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become the sole targets of attack? The answer lies partly ni the innate characteristic of the Southern people and partly in the series of historical dealings of the British in South China.

Canton Hotbed for Revolutions

The southerners in general and the Cantonese in particular are reputed to be a progresstve and enlightened people. This statement is supported by the fact that nearly all Chinese revolutions have had their origin in the South. Canton being the first port in China opened to foreign commerce, the people there had western contacts and influence at an earlier period than those in other centres. Besides, the Cantonese are a sensitve people and often take offense upon slight provocation. They also belong to the daring and adventurous type due to the presence of a large number of emigrants in the United States, Federated Malay Straits, the South Sea Islands, Philippine Islands, and Australia. Such emigration is interesting when it is realized that the Chinese abroad are under no diplomatic protection as contrasted with the foreigners in China. The first revolution in the last century was started by Hsuing Shiu-chuan (a native of Kuangsi) who succeeded in gaining several southern provinces under his banner. Then came the revolution of 1911 under the leadership and direction of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, also a Southerner. The main causes of the revolution can be traced to the misgovernment of the mandarins and to the weakness of the Manchus in subjecting the country to the exploitations and imperialistic designs of the foreign powers.

The consensus of opinion of the Kuomingtang or nationalist leaders seems to be that Great Britain constitutes the principal power responsible for the present chaotic state of affairs in China. The Tai Ping rebellion was crushed by well organized troops under the command of Major Gordon. This gave little occasion for complaint, yet it is a fact that the rebellion was put down by a British national. The Opium War of 1840 was the first important event which aroused the ill feeling of the Chinese and had its beginning in Canton. The Chinese authorities in that city prohibited the importation of opium, but British and other foreign traders insisted on smuggling it in from India. This led to an open declaration of war between China and Great Britain with the consequent capture of Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai by the British. The Treaty of Nanking imposed the opening of Canton and other ports to foreign traders, and the Island of Hongkong to Great Britain. The second war with Britain (1856-1868) exploded as an outcome of the capture by pirates, assisted by the Chinese government of the crew of a British ship. Canton was again taken. By the Treaty of Tientsin which concluded the war, Great Britain secured among other things a foothold on the mainland opposite Hongkong. These two wars were enough to provoke the conviction that England was the chief evil doer in China. The restriction on tariff autonomy, the granting of extra-territorial privileges, indemnites, humiliations, loans derived their birth from these wars.

Dr. Sun a Powerful Figure

Naturally, the British regarded Sun Yat-sen with misgiving and suspicion inasmuch as he was the outstanding person who voiced disapproval of the foreign policies formulated under the Ching Dynasty. Much relief was felt when he gave up the position of president in favor of Yuan Shih-kai. Very soon after, Sun realized that Yuan would not carry out the revolutionary principles, and that the Government changed only in name but in fact retained all the corruption of administration and weakness in foreign affairs as during the mandarin regime. Being thus disillusioned, Sun Yat-sen gathered together his loyal followers and returned to Canton where they have declared independence of Peking. British recognition and help were sought, but Sun was turned down. Sun then began to feel that if China ever hoped to become a strong nation, all unequal treaties must be abolished. This was exceedingly distasteful to the British who hold the principal concessions in South China. They insist on maintaining the status quo. Thereafter, the relation between Canton and Britain has been anything but friendly. The situation at one time became so acute that Dr. Sun's stay for a short while in Hongkong was considered undesirable. All this while, Sun and his supporters believed, rightly or wrougly that the British stood in the way of national independence on the other hand Hongkong officials conceived that whatever Canton loses is detrimental to the former's interest. It became further alarmed when the Canton Government imported several advisers from Soviet Russia whose policies are in direct conflict with those of the British.

The rise of nationalism plays no small part in the conflict. Kuomintang leaders being nationalists, the Canton government is now changed to "Nationalist Government." This nationalist impulse first originated in Europe swept across Asia and found a warm reception by those who clamor for freedom from international tutelage. As Britain has been the pioneer and principal power in securing large concessions in China, so remains the foremost hindrance towards complete independence in the minds of the Cantonese. The other powers are following the British lead; if she changes her policy towards China, the rest will follow likewise. Consequently, all anti-foreign feeling concentrates on Britain. An amusing aspect of the present tumult is that whatever patriotic or anti-foreign outbreaks arise, blame is always laid at the door of Moscow. Such charges are based on the theory that the Chinese people are quite incapable of displaying their nationalistic instinct and mass indignation on their own initiative, and tends to prove in a very weak manner that their grievances are without justifcation.

The boycott now waged by Canton against Hongkong is but the outcome of long resentment and misgivings in the minds of the southern Chinese people. The direct cause may be the Shakee Massacre, but that incident finds analogy in a stronger degree with the assasination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria on the eve of the World War. The object of the boycott has been to bring home to the British the wholesale complaint of their conduct past and present in their dealing with the Cantonese. The nationalists foresaw that the prosperity of Hongkong depended on its communication and trade relation with Canton. So the boycott was decided upon.

Urged to use Force to End Boycott

This unhappy state of affairs was further aggravated by a mass meeting in Hongkong, attended mostly by the British, at the conclusion of which a long cablegram was sent to the "Home Government" urging the use of force to end the boycott. It is noteworthy to mention that no Chinese took part in this muster. Feeling then ran so high that when a certain liberal-minded Britisher questioned the expediency of sending armed forced to Canton he was asked to keep quiet. After an elapse of more than ten days, the British Government sent a reply stating in effect that no armed troops could be used to settle the dispute. This came as a disappointment to those who advocated such action. Instead of achieving their end, those responsible for sending the cablegram found the hostile feeling of the Chinese towards them still more pronounced.

The settlement of the boycott having failed, Hongkong at that time hoped that the forces of General Chen Chiungming might come to the rescue. But he suffered defeat at Swatow by the Kuomintang forces and was compelled to retire from the political arena. The next hope was Warlord Wu Pei-fu who is reputed to be most favorably disposed towards the British. It was hoped he could unify the country with his troops. If Canton were to fall into his hands, the boycott would automatically come to an end.

Meanwhile, the trade of Hongkong has gone from bad to worse. The strike and boycott have caused the ruin of many merchants and the importance of the Colony as a shipping center has decreased. The poor shipping return, frequent bankruptcy cases, financial stringency, the depreciation in value of land or other properties, the gloomy report of the Chamber of Commerce,—all go to show the critical situation in which Hongkong is placed. Notwithstanding this alarming condition, many people refuse to admit the seriousness of the boycott and allege that Canton suffers just as much. The bitterenders fear to face realities. The truth of the situation is that Canton no longer depends on Hongkong as a jumping ground for her exports and imports. She now maintains direct communication with the outside world. Today one finds vessels sailing from Canton to the United States, Europe, and other places without first calling at Hongkong.

Both Cities Await Others First Move

What will Hongkong do? Is it going to its previous status of a barren rock? The only alternative lies in the opening of negotiations with Canton to settle the obnoxious boycott. Canton declares the initiative to negotiate must come from Hongkong. The critical situation appears obvious enough and hardly deserves further comment.

After some preliminary discussion the initial conference was held in Canton the middle of last month. It so happens that the person at the head of the Canton Foreign Office, Mr. Eugene Chen is a man in whom the public has entire confidence of his ability to deal with the British. It is unnecessary to reiterate the causes of the boycott as enumerated by the delegates from both sides. The main factors have been fully discussed in this series of articles. As a condition to end the boycott, Mr. Chen asked Hongkong to share the burden in maintaining the strikers. His

(Continued on page VI)

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Cathay On The Coast

BY IDWAL JONES

(*From The August American Mercury*)

FEELING that I would take a sympathetic interest in the obsequies, Lee Fan, a rattan-ware merchant of my acquaintance, piloted me through the dark and rain to the joss-house. This one, Wong Sim's in Brenham alley, San Francisco, is unvisited by the police and ignored by the Chinatown guides. Properly speaking, indeed, it isn't a joss-house at all, but a sort of funeral parlor and club combined.

Five very old Chinese, with soft hats on, were sitting in the gloom on kitchen chairs and playing stridently on reed flutes. This was the mourning music for bachelors, and very sad to listen to. The coronach was enlivened with brisk rakings on the banjo by a bespectacled sophomore in a pinchback suit. Now and then the ancient corpse-washer who mooned in the corner, sucking at a pipe, pounded a brass gong with handsome effect.

Laid out in a row between the celebrants were five tea boxes, each swathed in burlap, corded with split bamboo, and marked with the chop of a tong. Inside were the jumbled bones of fifty-six deceased Chinese bachelors.

"Just came yesterday," whispered Lee Fan. "We are giving them a send-off before they get buried all proper in China."

The bones had been reposing in Chinese graveyards along the Coast for ever so many years, and after being diligently collected, had arrived in San Francisco in barrels, loaded on a truck. They would, without doubt, have been quite forgotten if the tottering old registrar at the Six Companies hadn't come across some hints of them in a sheaf of long-lost records.

It appeared that eleven of the late brothers had been house-boys in Red Bluff, Marysville and Grass Valley back in the far sixties. A few others had lived in mining camps in the Sierras. One, the records deposed, was Hong Wing, the benevolent, who spent a lifetime in building a bridge so that people might cross over a mountain stream without drowning, which happened often in his camp when they were drunk. Some were coolies who had reworked the placer tailings in Mariposa. Others had kept grocery shops on the muddy, steaming banks of the Sacramento. The rest were cooks—of uncommon gifts, so mature citizens of Ukiah will tell you with regret, for it is a deplorable fact that good cooks are scarce these days. In this one respect, at least, the Exclusion Act was a calamity.

Salut aux morts! A fat little priest came in, folded his umbrella, thinkled a bell, scattered colored paper on the boxes and drank tea over them. One sip for each dead Chinaman, fifty-six sips for the whole ghostly company.

Wong Sim's staff was slightly flustered by the magnitude of the obsequies, for as a rule only two or three dead men get the accolade at one time. Such occasions, indeed, are no longer so festive as they used to be, when *ng-ka-py* and other cheering and corrosive liquids were wont to flow, when Prohibition Agents were not, and pig was cheaper. This time the fluneral baked meats were only a handful of lichee nuts. Veterans with sparse hairs on their sallow chins, and gone vacant in the head, stood in the doorway and babbled over the identity of the deceased celibates. Nobody recalled having seen any of them in the flesh.

Three days more, and the fifty-six bachelors would journey back to the Old Yellow Mother. In the flush of their youth they had come over at a cost of $150 apiece. Now they were returning higgledy-piggledy in boxes, allee-samee cousins, at a total freightage of $16, and on the manifest billed as "human bones, five crates." But in their day they had well served California.

"Recollect, they are old-country people," said Lee Fan as we left.

Was there a touch of the deprecatory in his voice? It would not have been surprising, for Lee Fan, though nearly sixtyfive, was born in San Francisco and speaks English like a professor. He has a daughter, a lovely Manchu who drives a Daimler with her own golden hands, and is on her way to Bryn Mawr to take a post-graduate course in ethnology.

II

The acclimatization of the Coast Chinese, in truth, is complete. The cycle began in the Spring of 1848, when San Francisco was still Yerba Buena, and two Chinamen, not without miggivings, set foot on her shore. Two years later, at the public services commemorative of the late President Taylor, the Chinese were courteously prayed to attend. They came five hundred strong, in full regalia, with dragons, banners and flautists. Such picturesque, delightful and charming people! What an acquistiton! The grand marshal of the day, when he addressed them in the plaza, was deeply moved, and almost wept as he gave them tracts, "Little Red Riding Hood" primers, and other testimonials of esteem.

Within the next year thirty thousand arrived. Among them, it is dreadful to relate, were many ladies of too-easy virtue. One, the porcelain-faced Miss Atoy, who craned her neck as she walked, and uttered melodious cries like Lilith, became at once infamous for her conquests. Citizens wrote indignant letters to the papers about her. She became the *Leitmotif* of songs that were indelicate but popular. Later, she had too many rivals, and was forgotten.

Meantime, the more cleanly among the Caucasian pioneers were grumbling. They had been sending their soiled linen by clipper ship to the Hawaiian Islands, and getting it back two months later, with buttons missing on the shirts and serrated edges on the collars. Complaint was loud but futile. A few dandies confided their gear to the Mexican girls who toiled at the Lagoon. The westerly wind came laden with the ominous sound of shirts being banged to rags on the cobblestones. So this alternative was even more expensive.

Hard-boiled shirts and starched stocks were then the symbols of respectability. The former were ruffled, and the latter showed the challenging flare made *de rigueur* by John C. Calhoun, the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the epoch. As contemporary daguerreotypes reveal, no citizen held himself presentable unless his neck were encircled with a collar terrifically starched and pointed. All the San Francisco photographers kept a few of these formidable circlets on hand to spruce up clients just in from the diggings—a very few only, on account of the high cost of laundering. But early in 1850 the *Alta California* printed this sensational item:

> Much excitement was caused in the city last week by the reduction of washing prices from eight dollars to five dollars a dozen. There is now no excuse for our citizens to wear soiled or colored shirts. The effect of the reduction is already manifest—tobacco-juice-bespattered bosoms are no longer the fashion.

The next Spring, one Wah Lee—a name worthy to be chiselled in immemorial bronze—painted a legend over his door at Dupont and Washington streets. It read: "Wash'ng & Iron'ng." the first Chinese laundry was founded. Soon prices dropped to two dollars a dozen. Wah Lee hired twenty washermen, but not even three shifts could cope with the deluge of collars, shirts, cuffs and dickies that poured in from the mines and the lumber camps, as far south as Monterey and as far north as Sacramento. The Kanakas in Honolulu rent the air with wails, but not a shirt came to their tubs from the mainland thenceforth.

Wah Lee, whose refining influence on manners was of such import, had his peculiar griefs. As soon as his employes learned the washing craft they set up in business for themselves. Rents were skyhigh, even in the Chinese quarter, and it was customary for two firms to work in one house, occupying it in shifts, putting up and taking down their signs as their tenure began or ended. This was naturally very confusing to their patrons, for the night company repudiated the checkee of the day company, and vice versa, and the arguments ensuing were usually sanguinary and sometimes fatal.

By the early seventies laundering was the complete monopoly of the Chinese. The city harbored over a thousand washhouses, often three on a block, and San Franciscans were noted for shirt-fronts that were positively dazzling. Their influence seeped eastward, and an army of conquering Chinese, with washboards under their arms, dispersed over the country.

Prices were incredibly low. In the seventies it was $1,50 a week for a family of six. The washermen hauled the laundry from poles slung across his shoulders. The blue bag and the basket came in with the eighties, and in the next decade the horse and black van. Just before the Great War, the charge in San Francisco was sixty cents for all a sheet could hold. Much cunning was exercised by customers who trod the soiled linen into a bundle as hard and compact as a boulder. And loud and bitter were the debates over payment on Saturday night—the traditional delivery time. Forty-five thousand Chinese, apprenticed at Coast washboards, did their part in white-collaring America until Troy began spawning over the land its steamdriven laundry apparatus. Hardly fifty are left in the city of their origin.

III

The advent of a more elegant wave of Chinese occurred at the time when the one fine art of the West, gastronomy, was at its first peak. Those San Franciscans rich enough to dine well patronized any one of a dozen places: Ward's, for example, the first to print a menu card in the West; or Winn's Fountain Head, that glittered inside like a cathedral, and wherein a boiled egg cost two dollars or the Parker House, where accommodations cost $50 a day; or the chop-house of Sandy Marshall, where Bass's ale was procurable, and venison, deer liver, grouse and quail at the right degree of putrefaction.

Firm and erect the Caledonian stood; Sound was his mutton, and his claret good.

His masterpiece was baked bear's paws in aspic jelly, though boar's brains *en casserole* ran it close as a favorite with the nabobs.

This, of course, was all very well, but only for the superior handful. What of the masses, of the newly arrived, the submerged and short of money? Racked with the pangs of dyspepsia, they went yellow on a diet of saleratus bread and Mexican frijoles, or ship's biscuit and fried seagull's eggs. If they had any small change left, they spent it on patent medicines. Then Chinese by the score went into the catering business.

They opened their first eating-houses at the end of Kearney street: smoky lairs where the cooking was an infamy, and the comestibles barely decent enough to mention. The digestive organs of the patrons rebelled before those awful glutinious compounds—especially that American-born pseudo-Chinese dish, chop suey, but they were cheap, and the ordeal of engulfing them was lessened by copious drenches of whiskey.

But they learned, did the Chinese. The cooking improved. And the pioneer restaurateur of the race. Tsing-Tsing Lee, was soon doing a roaring business in Dupont street. His refectory seated four hundred customers, and he named it the Balcony of Golden Joy and Delight. The delight was a monstrous and shiny roast pig that hung at the entrance, diffusing an enticing aroma, with its hind feet knocking the hats off the unwary. The joy was that one got twenty-one meal tickets for $20.

No hungry man was ever turned away from the Balcony of Golden Joy and Delight. If he had no money he was led into the sanctum of Tsing-Tsing—a stout mandarin with a beard, peacock's feathers, a fan, and sheaths for his finger-nails—who gave a nod of approval. Then the wayfarerer was taken to the kitchen where, standing, he could dine *ad libitum*. Boiled fowl with rice was the common dish at this establishment, and over a thousand hens were tethered to stakes in the back yard. Tsing-Tsing hadn't the heart to coop them up. He gave a third of his income to charity, and when he died he was mourned with loud lamentations.

By this time the Chinese had spread to the mines. In 1852 a company of two thousand were scratching over the abandoned placer fields in a corner of Tuolumme county that soon acquired the name of Chinese Camp. Dissension sprang up between two rival tongs, the Sam Yups and the Yung Wos, and it culminated in a decisve battle that was waged in the light of bonfires and endured until dawn. The noise frightened half the inhabitants to death. The direct carnage, however, was slight: one killed and three wounded. Later they were all chased away by Mexicans who jumped their claims. Ten years ago I had the privilege of conversing with the two survivors of that bloody and historic episode: a pair of withered old men, dressed in black business suits, who lived in a shack overlooking the battlefield. Their minds were almost gone, but they still babbled of the fray like Chelsea pensioners.

The immigration from China increased rapidly. The building of the Union Pacific made labor high, despite the release of man-power at the close of the Civil War. Enterprising steamship lines brought over from the Treaty Ports uncounted thousands of natives of the Canton province, the villages along the Yang-Tzse, and as far East as Sze-Chuen. The *Great Republic* disgorged nearly two thousand at a time. The sport of the townsmen was to watch the China boys land. Pennants and signs announcing the coming of the boat flapped on the street cars. All who could get away from office and shop rode down to the docks to see the panorama of the Orient unfold. The chief of police, flanked by a company in grey, armed with revolvers and clubs, first passed through the iron gates of the Pacific Mail wharf. Then the forward gang-plank was let down. The first to disembark were the white passengers. Then came the mandarins, followed by the lily-foot women, who teetered, with feet not much larger than walnuts, on stilt-like slippers. Even the Chinese spectators surged forward

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to admire them. Boats made of silver filigree were skewered to their head-dresses with gold daggers. Bullion adorned their sky-blue robes; bracelets and bangles of jade tinkled on their wrists and ankles. They held two fans before their faces, which were enamelled snow-white, with magenta lips. One might never behold them again, for being the betrothed of rich merchants they went into Carmelite seclusion for the rest of their days. Followed then the children, in long white coats and bangled caps, with the drooping eyes, the adorable swagger and impassive countenances of infant aristocrats. All these first chop arrivals were driven off in shining carriages.

Then, down the after gang-plank, swarmed for two hours the coolies. The agents of the Six Companies, yapping like ferrets, spotted each man and, according to his province, beckoned him to his section. They made no mistakes, these agents. Stature, a slant of the eye, the rake of a lip, an occipital angle—these were signs unmistakable to those learned in the arcana of tribal characters. With cries and yells, the coolies were marshalled into gangs of thirty. Captained by the agents, they trotted under basket hats down King street and up Third, timorous as sheep and terrified by the sticks and boulders cast at them by the Nordic hoodlums who ran jeering by their side. In half an hour Chinatown and its dark ramifications had swallowed them up.

The flood seemed never-ending. The Chinese spread into the hinterland of the State. Not a camp, however small, but had its Chinese merchant, butcher, cobbler, farrier and house-boys, who usually, through their docility and steadfastness, worked themselves securely into the affections of the community. The newcomers were adept. In the city they made cigars, slippers, bird-cages, coffins, hats and shoes. They were capable masons, carpenters, barbers and fishermen. Perhaps too capable. Murmurings gathered, then arose the cry: "Chinese cheap labor is ruining us!"

IV

So the populace howled against them, and began to yank at their pigtails. There was no gainsaying that things had come to a deplorable pass. The great transcontinental railroad had been finished, and labor was again cheap. Wages for the unskilled had dropped below the point at which subsistence was possible for a white man. Yet the Chinese were doing very well. The middle class cherished them as domestics. As farmers, had they not raised the value of lands near San Jose over 200%? In that quarter there were no complaints, but feelings were hot in San Francisco.

Uncle Collis Huntington, Leland Stanford and the other railroad capitalists were blamed. Anson Burlingame, Ambassador to China, was burned in effigy. This statesman, an idealistic malcontent, who had been a Free-Soiler as far back as 1848, and who, as envoy to Vienna had antagonized Austria by his advocacy of Hungary's independence, and was accordingly transferred to Peking by President Lincoln, had signed the Burlingame Treaty, which admitted China's rights to unlimited immigration. Previously he had done what was considered rather a shocking thing: he had resigned, through friendship with the Ta-Tsing government, his position with the United States, so that he might represent China as her envoy to the Treaty Powers. Sir Robert Hart had taken much the same step, without loss of prestige, but then he was a Briton. Burlingame was now an emetic to the Coast proletariat.

The anti-Chinese agitation partook of a communistic tinge. Largely it had been fostered by English Christian Socialists; a fact that passed unperceived by even so astute a visitor as Lord Bryce, when he looked into it. Its god was Denis Kearney, an extraordinary person who figures in California history as the Sandlot Orator. Kearney, a fighting Irishman, had come to San Francisco from the old sod in 1868, as first officer of the clipper *Shooting Star*. He became a gang boss at the Pacific Mail docks. He was hefty with tongue and fists, abstemious and shrewd, and in four years saved enough to set himself up in the draying business.

Instead of drinking steam beer at the corner saloons, he went to the lectures at Dashaway Hall. This was the open forum of the city. Here were promulgated the Victorian and post-Transcendental virtues. Everything was discussed: poetry, total abstinence, elocution, animal magnetism, free trade, cooperation, and what not. If anyone wanted to expound an ism, all he had to do was put on a swallow-tail coat, mount the rostrum and spout. Here bands of earnest and forensic youths, with roached hair slicked with macassar, arose in debate and declaimed with the gestures set forth in McGuffey's Third Reader. Dashaway Hall was synonymous with culture. Citizens attended in broadcloth. Fanny Fern wrote luminously to the papers that it was comparable to Cooper Institute.

It was in this forum that Kearney became inspired. He enrolled in its Lyceum of Self-Culture, and cultivated oratory at the weekly classes. At first he thrashed about like a brontosaur in a beauty-shop, but even then he displayed flashes of genius—an explosive eloquence that hurled up a conglomerate of communistic ideas, academic jargon and dock lingo. He kept on improving. Then he got in with William Weelock, a cobbler from the London slums, gone blotto over Christian Socialism; a Bible shouter and long-haired demagogue, very much like the old Carlylean in Kingsley's "Alton Locke." It was Master Weelock who crammed Neophyte Denis with the fiery printed stuff that caused him to rear rampant. One of his books, a gem, I once possessed. It was F. W. Dooner's "Last Days of the Republic." This curious, but incerely written work, is reminiscent of the British pre-war shocker, "The Battle of Dorking." It offers a retrospect of a United States under the thrall of the Mongol, and in spots is quite disturbing. The woodcuts, one showing a bloated mandarin, labelled "The Chinese Governor of California," and another depicting Washington crumbling before the guns of the pig-tailed conquerors, gave the California farmers a night-mare.

His studies over, Kearney began to bellow for the proletariat. The time was ripe: it was now the year 1878. The Comstock lode was petering out. Mine after mine had shut down, and the depression fell heavily upon San Francisco, where the shares were owned. Collaterals tumbled; a dry year resulted in a dearth of crops; public projects were halted; manufacturing had already ceased. Were not the hell-born Chinese, the pestiferous yellow vermin, to blame? And who else but Denis Kearney could set things to rights? He discoursed at the cart-tail, and crowds followed him to the vacant sand-lots where he harangued the unemployed. He established the Workingman's party, whose slogan was "The Chinese must go!"

The docks of the Pacific Mail were burned by his infuriated partisans. The homes of the millionaires, where the Chinese did kitchen work, on Nob Hill, were then attacked, and the city authorities armed the youth of the upper classes with pick-axe handles to repel *hoi polloi*. After some inglorious shindies, Kearney, Weelock and some humbler aides-de-camp were cast into the iron-house. Kearney recanted, disclaiming any intention to incite violence, and the next day the attorney general informed the court that he had kept within his constitntional rights. Turned loose, he remobilized his cohorts, and revived the turmoil.

But after that nothing much happened. The uproar gradually died down. In 1885 the Burlingame Treaty was abrogated. The Workingman's party became confused in the public mind with the Populist party, and died the death. Kearney, grown stouter and less vociferous, went into the grain business, held without distinction a political office or two, and died quietly in 1906.

V

For two generations San Francisco's famous Chinatown a realm of banners and scarlet balconies, as colorful as Soochow and twice as odorous, has maintained its aloof identity. It is pent within a sliver of space, seven blocks long and three wide. It has neither grown nor shrunk in years. It is still invaluable to San Francisco as a lure for tourists, and as a lodging-place for her highly-paid Oriental help. In the face of the great sums the Chinese have spent in building Presbyterian missions, juvenile centers, and movie palaces, it remains invaluable as a locale for the weavers of dime-thrillers.

Yet sin was actually burnt out of it in the holocaust of 1906, and even its ghost exorcised in the anti-vice campaign of ten years later. Not a pigtail has been witnessd on its streets since the fall of the Manchu dynasty. It has never had a Chuck Connors. Its present Nestor is the learned and witty Ng Poon Chew, scholar and journalist. Its only crime of magnitude within recent years has been that of promulgating the Mah Jong craze. True, back in the nineties it had one bad egg remaining in the person of Fung Ching, yclept Little Pete. But he was a prodigy.

Little Pete began his career as a vender of slippers. He was a dilettante in the arts, played the zither uncommonly well, and delighted in the music of crickets. He became owner of the Jackson street theater, and wrote most of the comedies in its repertoire. He did a little importing on the side, and brought over some scores of frail beauties, to sell at from $1500 to $2500 apiece, according to their looks. Next he tried his luck at the Tanforan races, just outside San Francisco. He bet on twenty-to-one shots. He had the Croesus touch. Wagering $6000 daily, he cleaned up $100,000 a month.

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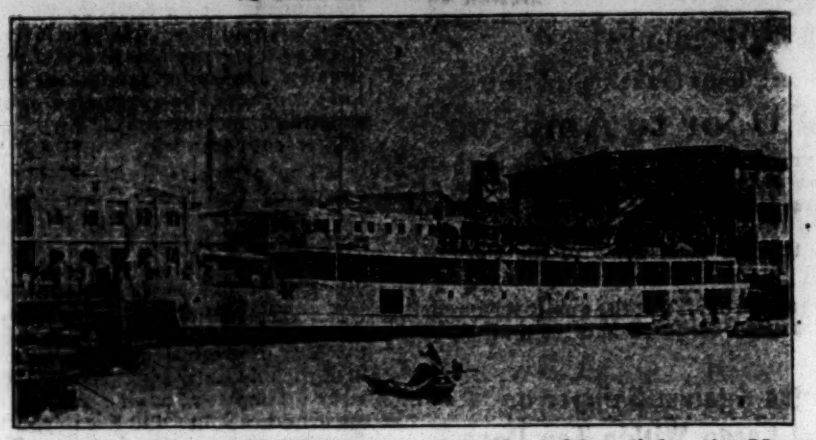

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His system was direct and simple. He bribed the stablemen to poison the other horses. So Little Pete had to go to San Quentin for five years. He came out richer than ever, and more feared, because he knew his enemies. But one day, while he was in a barber-shop getting shaved and his bodyguard was sipping whiskey around the corner, an assassin shot through the door and killed him. There followed, somewhat absurdly, war to the death between the Sam Yups, the tong to which all the professional men and the merchants belonged, and the See Yups the organization of *hoi polloi*. The police were helpless, and so the Manchu consul, a diplomat, cabled to the Emperor Kuang Hsu, who at once summoned Li Hung-Chang in far Peking, and asked him what to do.

"It is very simple," said Li. "Cast all the relatives here of the See Yups into jail. And off go their heads, every one, if a single Sam Yup in San Francisco is killed. August Highness, I have already cabled that message to California."

The scheme worked like a charm, and thus it was that a pagan monarch established peace in a Christian city ten thousand miles away.

Little Pete's funeral was the most gorgeous ever held in San Francisco. The cortege, a mile and a half long, was headed by priests in mortar-board hats and black gowns, swinging rattles; the air was blue with cracker smoke, and vibrant with "Clare's Dragoons," played in ragtime on piccolos and trombones by three Chinese bands, going on the trot. Every hack on Portsmouth Square was hired for the occasion. Twenty express wagons hauled the funeral viands and cases of gin and tea. But woe befell the cortege at the cemetery. It was routed by the hoodlums of the town, who had tramped out to dine on the pork and mounds of snowy rice, the offerings at the grave. And Little Pete's spirit went to the other world hungry.

The last of such old-time funerals was held eighteen years ago. The day of pageantry and festivals is over. Last week I saw the funeral of a quite distinguished Chinese citizen. Six Fords followed the motor hearse, and the sole panoply was an enlarged crayon portrait of the deceased—one of those ugly things the corner grocer will have done for you for ten baking-powder coupons—, held upon the knees of the chief mourner.

Up to eighteen years ago, the Tsing Ming, or Pure and Resplendent Festival, on April 4, was observed with great ceremony. A thousand outdoor booths lined Grant avenue and Stockton street, and fruit, sweetmeats, roast pig and cakes were dished out free to passers-by. The balloon peddlers, the lily bulb sellers, the sword-dancers, the pipe-bowl menders, and the corner shoemakers all had their trays set out, with free victuals for all who asked. No Caucasian, however poor, need go hungry that day. Stout's alley and its basement saloons, the Roaring Gimlet and Every Man is Welcome, sent up patrons by the hundred.

There never was a handsomer dragon than the one that used to parade Grant avenue on the Chinese New Year's Day. It was a block long, ribbed and made of silk and brocades, hung with looking-glasses and mosaics of jade and garnet. Its head, with staring eyes, out-thrusting tongue, breathing fire and smoke, and with more feelers than a catfish, was as fearsome as Apollyon. Five giants capered inside that head, waggling it, and uttering yells.

Ah Chic, star of the Jackson street theater, led the parade, glittering in a jewelled robe. Back of the dragon, and bearing high the colored lanterns, came the fine gentlemen and the merchants, arrayed in silk and cashmere, with their pantaloons gathered at the ankles. Then came their wives and girls in white, leading their children, all in gold hats musical with bits of jingling glass and metal, so effective in warding off evil spirits. Lastly came the commonalty—two or three thousand men carrying transparencies. A pleasing sight it was, and it made the real holiday of the San Francisco year.

But now that old grandeur has diminished, though a quite eye-filling bout with the dragon is still staged every New Year's. Parades have been done away with. On the Pure and Resplendent Festival the jollification is not visible to the passer-by. The *moon-kwang* and the *semisen* are strummed only within the family circle, and friends who drop in partake of a salad made of a hundred herbs. I remember a reporte calling up a Chinese mission on the great day to inquire how they were celebrating The Chinese girl who answered, after a shocked pause, replied stiffly: "Those pagan observances are done away with. At the morning's mass, I believe, it was stated to be the Feast of St. Ambrose."

VI

Chinatown is now very progressive. It supplies the needful ferment and money to Cathay whenever the liberal

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movement out there seems to be lagging. Here converge the secret influences that establish a printery in Hong Kong, proselytize in Hu-nan, and encourage the irredentists in Liao-tung. The political ramifications are complex almost beyond belief.

But those quant figures of other days, the highbinder and the hatchet-man, are as extinct as the Great Auk. Not a queue is left in the entire place. But the Chinese are nothing if not shrewd, and so they keep up a semblance of the old hocuspocus to mystify and delight tourists. Licensed Caucasian guides—own cousins to the Civil War majors who used to hang around livery stables in the Middle West two decades ago—pilot around the visitors to stare at inoffensive jade workers, be-spectacled apothecaries chopping up ginseng, and ancient chaps warming their hands at the corner ginger-root stands.

The primitive flavor of the place lurks only in the recesses of the New China Theater, where drama hot and tumultuous is served up gorgeously by itinerant troupes which travel under bonds from British Columbia to the Mexican border. The younger fry patronize the movies, but it's in the theatre where the oldsters hang out. One wet night I dropped in and was seated in the middle of a row occupied by middle-aged Celestials, all drawing at pipes the size of chair legs. A certain steaminess in the air was inexplicable until I perceived that every armchair was graced with a damp sock drying out. A young mother was suckling an infant. Some dandiacal youths—for the climax of the first act was not due for three hours—were immersed in the sporting pages.

"Here y'are, gents," piped the news butcher, "icey clean cones, clacker-jack, chooin' gum!"

Americanization is proceeding. The odium of the Kearney days has given way to haloes, and the Chinese domestic is now a luxury comparable with, say, a Rolls Royce. In brief, Cathay on the Coast has completed its circle. There is irony in the retrospect. Once the shriek of the Anglo-Saxon was: "No Irish need apply!" Then Hibernian accents were discerned in the later slogan, "The Chinese must go!" Now that Hawaiian-born Japanese are admissible to the mainland, Chinese voices are not at all unheard in protest against the invasion.

The Seige of Wuhan

From Day To Day

BY BRUNO SCHWARTZ

HANKOW, September 5—The southern attack against Hanyang opened at three o'clock this afternoon and before nightfall they had taken *Hueh Shan* (Black Hill). This was accomplished with the co-operation of the forces of General Liu, brother of General Liu Tso-lung, the newly appointed Civil Governor, who has thrown in his lot with the Kwantung armies.

The combined forces under General Tang Sen-chi and General Liu made short work of the Allied defense.

Today was a big day for Wuchang, the city being under almost continuous fire throughout the day. With the coming of darkness the volume of firing increased and by midnight the bombardment by machine guns and heavy artillery was terrific. The heaviest attack was directed against the Ts'ao Hu Men, which contains St. Andrews.

A number of men were executed in Wuchang today, for wearing the Red Cross insignia without authorization. Some of these were found in possession of bombs, which they had concealed upon their persons, for offensive purposes against the Allies within the walls. Anyone wearing a Red Cross badge, whether found to be in possession of weapons or not, if he was not entitled to wear it was executed on the spot.

HANKOW, September 6—Hanyang, the main objective of the northern expedition from Kwantung was captured at five o'clock this morning. The importance of Hanyang cannot be over estimated, as it contains a huge arsenal, which until now has manufactured arms and munitions for the Allied forces, and which the Cantonese need badly in order to carry on their expedition northward.

The first attack on Hanyang was begun at one-thirty o'clock this morning. The city was taken but held only a brief hour, the southerners being driven out by the Allies. The second attack was launched at five o'clock, and the city taken and held.

The Allies retreated to Hankow after sustaining heavy casualities and disarmed. They were disbanded here by

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General Liu Tso-lung and are now lying along the railway tracks of the Peking-Hankow Railway, looking for transportation out of the city. Huge numbers of their wounded were brought into the concessions for treatment, and bleeding and torn soldiers were common sights throughout the city all day.

The general exodus of Chinese officials took place today. All the heads of Government departments including railway, telegraph, telephone and civil bureaus have disappeared. Some of them took refuge in the concessions and some took the first boat out to Shanghai.

The Allied gunboats attempted to deliver food supplies to their troops at Wuchang, but were kept from the city by bombardment of the southern forces outside the walls of Wuchang and by heavy guns from Turtle Hill in Hanyang. The Allied forces within the Wuchang walls are completely isolated.

A hail of bullets continually peppered the shore front of the foreign concessions, in front of which the Allied gunboats had anchored and from time to time patrolled up and down the river. Machine guns from Wuchang directed at them intermittantly throughout the day, found targets in foreign shipping vessels off the foreshore and in buildings on the concession Bund.

Hankow, September 7—The exodus of Allied forces from Hankow is now complete and not a single northern soldier remains here with the exception of the troops of General Tn Shih-chun, Garrison Commander, and General Liu Tso-lung, Civil Governor. Both these forces have turned over to the southerners and are now wearing the customary red, white and blue necktie of the Nationalist Army.

General Liu Tso-lung has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the newly established Public Peace Corps (*Kung An*), General Tu Shih-chun, former Garrison Commander, has left for parts unknown.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-chief of Canton's Northern Expeditionary Forces, arrived in Wuchang today. General Tang Sen-chi, Hunanese commander in charge of the drive against Hanyang has taken over full control of this city.

Wuchang is still in the hands of the northern forces today, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has offered to give them $60,000 and in addition $5 to each soldier, if they will evacuate the city. The Allies have refused as with this is included the demand of the southern forces that their arms be turned over, coincident with their withdrawal.

One of the trains bearing retreating Allied troops northward, on the Peking-Hankow Railway was derailed near Siaokan, and a number of troops were killed and injured. There are still about twelve train loads of northern soldiers, who are unable to proceed. It may result in the capture of a considerable amount of much needed rolling stock by the southern forces, who otherwise would not have been left a single car or engine. All railway cars and locomotives were ordered out of this district northward by Marshal Wu Pei-fu before he left.

The southern forces made their first appearance in Hankow this afternoon and were greeted with huge ovation in the streets, and on account of the great throngs which crowded the roadways, were compelled to march from Chiakow to the Tachimen Railway station in single file. They are fine looking, good-tempered and a very orderly lot of men. The scenes which took place as they entered this city, are vastly different from those which were witnessed when northern troops and their reinforcements arrived here. The appearance a few days before of General Chin-Yun-ao's forces in Hankow created a reign of terror. The arrival of these southern forces inspired a wave of confidence and security.

HANKOW, September 8.—The attack against Wuchang was resumed lats last night and early this morning. The Allied forces inside the city seem to think that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will soon return with reinforcements from Sun Shuan-fang and Chang Tso-lin.

Fire by bombardment of the Allies caused a conflagration among a number of buildings on the river bank outside Wuchang. All the buildings in the neighborhood of the 1st Cotton Mill were complately destroyed.

The Allied gunboats, which until now have patrolled the river from Seven Mile Creek to Hanyang, have all retired and are now stationed down the river at Wusueh.

A severe reaction has taken place among Hupehese of this district. Rumors reached here this evening that Allied soldiers in Wuchang (Honanese), had wantonly murdered

civilians and were gradually looting the city. This was not confirmed, but the rumor was sufficient to start reprisals here. Hupehese civilians roamed the streets looking for Honanese civilians and finding them, brutally chopped them and beat them to death, with knives, meat choppers and clubs. No arrests were made and the police in the native city seemed unable or unwilling to call a halt to this beastial proceedure.

The southern troops which arrived yesterday are proceeding on foot down the railway towards Siaokan, in order to drive out the northern soldiers, who are unable to go on by train due to the railway wreck.

All foreign river steamers which arrive here from up and down river are being fired on by forces stationed on both sides of the river. The S. S. "Poyong" today found herself under heavy machine gun fire at Hwangchow. The S. S. "Tuckwo" was fired upon by machine guns from the east bank of Wuchang, opposite the Standard Oil Installation, at the two thirty o'clack today. On this ship one Chinese passenger was killed and one wounded.

HANKOW, September 9—General Tang Sen-chi, Commander of the southern forces in the drive on Hanyang arrived at Hankow this afternoon and made his headquarters at the Western Park, near the Chinese Race Club.

Knowing of his expected arrival I went to the Western Park yesterday afternoon and reached there at the same moment he did. I was immediately given an interview and told him my purpose in calling on him was to enquire the reason for firing on foreign unarmed merchant vessels by southern troops, on both banks of the Yangtze River.

General Tang Sen-chi became very angry and asked how I knew that these troops were southerners, saying, how did I not know that they were not the remnants of northern troops who had carried their arms away in their retreat. I explained to him that with the position they occupied it was absolutely impossible for them to be northern soldiers, as these positions had for many days been taken over by southern troops. His reply was, "If foreign ships fly their flags our troops will not molest them". This reply was either an evasion of the issue or made in ignorance of the case.

General Chiang Kai-shek has issued a proclamation today stating the purpose of his northern expedition, which, he advises the people is to over throw the lawlessness of the country's militarists and to establish a Nationalist Government along the lines of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's doctrines of the 'Three Peoples".

The situation in Wuchang still remains the same. General Chiang Kai-shek has threatened to bombard the city, but appeals from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce have thus far withheld that action. Three southern aeroplanes arrived in Wuchang today and flew over the city.

Before he left, Marshal Wu Pei-fu received in cash $1,300,000 of a $2,500,00 loan he had demanded. The Nationalist Army has today demanded the sum of $1,200,000, the balance not paid on Marshal Wu Pei-fu's loan and an additional $1,000,000, plus $1,000,00 for immediate small expenses. Many of the most prominent local merchants have fled the city and the Chamber of Commerce is hard put to devise ways and means for raising these huge sums. On account of this action, most of the shops and all of the Chinese Banks still remain closed.

The Japanese steamer "Yokyang" was fired on at Hwangchow yesterday afternoon but reported no injuries. The S. S. "Wuchang" was under rifle fire at the same place yesterday morning.

HANKOW, September 10—A peace delegation composed of members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, made arrangements to visit Wuchang today, to discuss with both parties the question of peace in Wuchang. Both the Allied forces within the walls and the southern forces outside had agreed on safe conduct for the launch bringing this delegation to Wachang, and the launch carried a special flag for identification. As soon as it approached the Wuchang bank, the delegation was met with a hail of machine gun and rifle fire. The launch about faced and made full speed back to Hankow and later in the day sent a messenger to ask the Allied forces to return the $60 000 which the merchants had already paid them to evacuate the city. Southern aeroplanes dropped two bombs on the Wuchang wall this morning without much damage.

The outlook in Wuchang is quite dismal as the Allied forces have made up their minds definitely not to evacuate, unless they can take their arms with them, regardless of how much the merchants are willing to pay, and the southern forces are just as insistent on having the Allies disarmed before they quit the city. For the past few days no firing has taken place in Wuchang, but it felt that unless some action is taken in compliance with their demands quite soon, the southern forces will eventually bombard the city.

HANKOW, September 11—Practically nothing worth recording has accurred today. The Allied forces are still in Wuchang, and negotiations for their evacuation have made no progress. Firing has ceased for some days now.

The U.S.S. "Pigeon", "Palos" and destroyer "Stewart" were all under fire yesterday when they convoyed the s.s. "I-ling" and "Changsha" past Hanyang. Machine guns opened on them from both banks of the river. All three Men of War replied with machine guns continuously while proceeding over a distance of about two miles. These proved insufficient, and the "Stewart" fired one four-inch gun at Hanyang, taking away a temple in which soldiers had been firing with machine guns. This silenced them, and on her return to Hankow about three or four hours later, not a single shot was fired at her.

Word has been received that General Tang Sen-chi has issued instructions to his troops to cease firing on foreign ships. It seems to have had effect, as a Japanese convoy of four ships went up river this morning and were not fired upon.

All has been quiet in Hankow for the past couple of days, and although the volunteers and naval forces are still on duty, all signs of war have disappeared.

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News from South China

Notwithstanding the fortnight of "victory" celebrations and thanksgiving sacrifice to the spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton since August 26 in connection with the Kuomintang success in Arms in Hunan and Hupeh, net results up to week ending September 11th appear to be that the "Reds," a general term for Kuomintang sympathizers, have entered Hanyang and part of Hankow through the treachery of one of the "anti-Red" commanders defending Hanyang and that the town of Wuchang proper is still in the hands of "anti-Reds" who may have to surrender at any time, unless relief is effected at an early date. In the meantime, the "Reds" have also commenced operations against the Provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien, where "anti-Red" sentiment may be strong but not so well organized as the "Red." Both Kiangsi and Fukien have "Reds" who are able to do things when given arms. Since the reported falls of Hanyang and Hankow in Central China to the hands of the "Red" Army headed by General Chiang Kai-shek and the withdrawl of General Wu Pei-fu of the "anti-Red" forces from Hankow, the military Tupans of Kiangsi and Fukien have been forced to take actions. These Tupans may enter Hunan and Kwangtung to contest the "Reds" or may simply go just far enough to keep their present spheres of influence intact. In the meantime, the "Reds" have kept up a systematic propaganda on behalf of their interests in South China and wherever they may succeed in getting a foothold. The "anti-Reds" say that they are planning a "come back" on Wuchang, Hanyang, and Hankow and that marches will be made on Yochow and Changsha so as to cut the "Reds" from their bases. They also assert that Fukien "anti-Reds" will attack Canton by way of Swatow. So far "anti-Reds" have not backed their word.

The Kuomintang "Reds" believe that the British "imperialists" are attempting to assist the "anti-Reds" in the present party wars in China. The Canton "Reds" base their belief on the fact that when finding that the City of Canton had been emptied of troops early September, the British naval strength from Hongkong displayed its power by reoccupying the British leased wharves in Canton which have been taken over by anti-British boycott and strike pickets since June, 1925, and preventing further picketing of British vessels in Canton Harbour or interfering with movement of British goods. The Kuomintang is alleging that British gunboats along the upper Yangtze have purposely provoked trouble so as to invite firings at them by the Southern Army in order to create conditions that wouly justify a foreign intervention in the affairs of China, something the British "imperialists" have long in mind.

While, of course, a great mass of Chinese in Kwangtung and Aongkong are really unaware of what is going on in Central China and even in their midst, they taking an interest in public affairs only when being pressed for buying war funds or heavily taxed, the so-called "anti-Reds", or persons opposed to the Kuomintang are impatient of non-cooperatton from the British in Hongkong and the indifference of the Chinese residents of Hongkong, whom they have termed anything but a patriot. It may be recalled that when the so-called "anti-Red" movement was launched from Swatow a year ago with directing power practically from Hongkong, support from the Hongkong Chinese and British was sought but denied. "Anti-Reds" assert that had the Kuomintang been driven off from Canton a year ago, the boycott and Bolshevism in China would be better controlled.

Following the regaining of the wharves along the West Bund, since September 4te, leased property belonging to Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, a British concern, with the aid of the British Navy, the Jardine Matheson Company has on September 9th succeeded in mooring one of its steamers, *Foo Shing*, along the Honam, or south river side, of Canton. The *Foo Shing* left Hongkong the day previous with British Gunboat *Cicala* as convoy. Should no further trouble be entertained, the Company would resume part of its regular service to Canton. Since the boycott, not a coastal steamer under the British flag has dared to enter Canton without an armed escort.

American Consulate-General in Canton has asked the Kuomintang Foreign Office in regarding to reports on interference with American vessels by Southern troops on the Yangtze River for futher information and explanation, if possible.

A very pretty and interesting Chinese wedding was solemnisedS eptember 8th at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. The parties being Miss Alice Li, second daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Li Po of Heungshan, and Mr. Chow Cheng-lam, B.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Chow Yee On of Taiping, Perak, F.M.S. Miss Li is a sister of Mr. Li Chor Chi, of Ho Fung Bank in Hongkong. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle affiliated.

The Chinese Community of Hongkong, under the auspices of the 24 Commercial Guilds, will on October second hold a memorial service out of respect to the late Mr. Ho Fook, a leading Chinese merchant who died a fortnight ago. Mr. Ho Fook was one time a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

Kuomintang announces that General Li Lieh-chun, formerly Tuchun ot Kiangsi but until recently on the staff of Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," is coming home from Moscow and will soon be at Canton. It is of the desire of M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner in South China, to ask General Li to assist in the "Red" invasion of Kiangsi, where the Kuomintang is establishing itself gradually.

Shipping interests in Canton are finding it a great inconvenient the recent Kuomintang order making it imperative for vessels to advise their departures at least 24 hours in advance so as to enable the Police to make arrangement for inspection before each sailing.

Women inspectors and searchers are to be employed by the Kuomintang railroad authorities in Canton assist in detecting espionage in Canton and vicinity during the present time of war.

Kuomintang fiscal authorities in Canton are letting off the residents of Canton City easily these few days, and the Police enforcing the collecting of rentals from private properties is only asked to turn in at least $300,000 monthly. The landlords in Canton and other large cities in Kwangtung are being ordered by the Kuomintang to give up their rentals from the tenants for the time being in order to financially assist the Northern Expedition against the Peking militarists.

On account of lack of funds and student objection to its new acting president, the Kwangtung University in Canton is unable to resume sessions for the time being and it may not resume sessions until first of October.

Kuomintang in Canton is taking care of the posssibility of British naval authorities trying to create an extraordinary condition in Canton Harbour out of the anti-British boycott issue and is re-inforcing police strength to prevent any contact between pickets and British Marines and launches. The Kuomintang is alleging that British is in fear of Kuominaang extending its power to Central China and that British gunboate have already courted trouble in the Yangtze area by interfering with Chinese internal conflicts and firiog on Chinese troops and towns. Certain Chinese reports almost reverse what have been explained by British naval authorities in Shanghai and Hongkong relative to the Washien incident.

The "Red" subsidiary organizations in Canton are making capital out of the recent changes of British policy in dealing with the anti-British boycott in Canton and the bombardment of Chinese towns by British gunboats along the Yangtze River. The more moderate Chinese in Canton, however, are very anxious as to how the pickets will eventually act on this matter, in view of the apparent success—at least outwardly—of the "Reds" in Central China. The Kuomintang Foreign Office, it is said, is very anxious to see that nothing be done to complicate matters, it having assured the extremists in Canton that this office will deal with the matter according to general diplomatic practice, if possible.

For obvious reasons the Kuomintang has been magifying the "Red" success and the British outrages in Yangtze Valley, while denying the charges that "Reds" have fired on British, American, and Japanese vessels.

Canton, September 10, 1926.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2677
EMMA NIND LACY,	Estate No. 607
Deceased	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Emma Nind Lacy, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 28, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. Aug. 28, 1926

GEORGE CARLETON LACY
EXECUTOR
15 Avenue Petain
Shanghai, China.

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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

Men and Events

H. P. Shastri has returned to Shanghai following a trip to Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Sokolsky of Shanghai have returned from a vacation in Japan.

Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General at Shanghai, has returned from a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl of Shanghai have returned home from a vacation spent in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bronson Rea have returned to Shanghai following a year's tour of Europe.

Dr. Gilbert Reid of the International Institute, Shanghai, has departed for Peking for a brief business trip.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China departed this week for Tientsin where a session of the U. S. Court will be held.

Sir Paul Chater, who recently died in Hongkong, left an estate valued at Mex. $5,003,500, according to the will which recently was made public.

Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Lyman of the Standard Oil Company, have returned to Shanghai after a vaction trip to Chefoo and other nothern ports.

Miss Bonnie Calder-Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Calder-Marshall of Shanghai who has been in England at school for two years will return to Shanghai shortly.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University who have been in America and Great Britain for the past year are returning to Shanghai on Sunday, September 19 on the Patroclus.

Dr. James A. Grieg of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, who has been engaged in missionary work in the Kirin district, has announced his retirement. He plans to make his future home in New Zealand.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, has returned to Shanghai and after a visit here will proceed to Singapore and other places in the South for a visit with overseas Chinese communities.

Prince Praimakorn of Siam, who has been studying engineering in the United States, passed through Shanghai last week on his way home to Bankok where he will become engineer for the Siamese State Railways.

St. John's University, Shanghai, is starting the fall session with an enrollment of 340 in the Middle School, the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. The enrollment in the college is 260 and about 30 in the Medical School.

Anderson, Meyer and Company of Shanghai has been awarded the contract to supply 18,000 tons of steel rails to the Peking-Mukden Railway, the value of the contract amounting to approximately Tls. 2,000,000. The rails are to be of American production.

Capt. W. F. Simonpietrie, retiring U. S. Navy Purchasing Agent at Shanghai, was the guest of honor on Wednesday Sept. 8, at a farewell tiffin given at the Shanghai Club by a number of his friends. J. J. Keegan was toastmaster, assisted by Capt. W. I. Eisler.

Dr. V. K. Ting, director of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung, has granted permission for the construction of an electric light plant in Chinese territory for the purpose of supplying the new Kwang Hwa University, located on Great Western Road Extension.

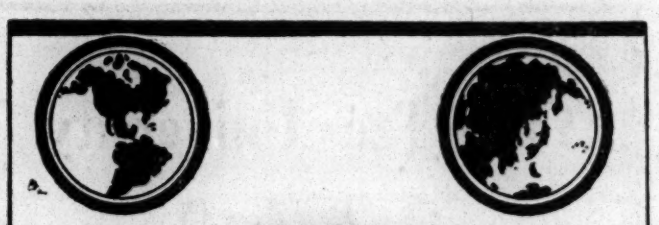
A fire caused by spontaneous combustion in a cargo of chemicals at the Dollar Wharf, Shanghai on Thursday, Sept. 9 caused a loss, reported to be in excess of $200,000. Owing to the prompt action of the fire department the fire was confined to two of the godowns.

E. M. Gull, secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, who has just been appointed secretary of the London China Committee and of the British China Association, will be the guest honor at a luncheon given by the members of the Union Club on Tuesday, September 21. Members of the Club may bring guests.

J. V. A. McMurray, American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. MacMurray and Mr. and Mrs. Wyllis R. Peck of the Legation arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14 for a stay of a few days prior to departing for Manila for a conference with Governor-General Wood Mr. and Mrs. Macurray were the guests of honor at a dinner given on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15 by the American Community at the American Club. In addition Mr. MacMurray was entertained by Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreigh Affairs and by E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General.

The *Isvestia*, organ of the Soviet Government published in Moscow in an article on Sept. 7, charged Great Britain and Japan with responsibility for the hostile acts of Marshal Chang Tso-ling against Soviet interests in that region. The paper claimed to have reliable information that Marshal Chang's hostile acts, especially the recent seizure of the marine shipping department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was the result of instigation by Japanese agents. The paper also points to the employment of Gen. Frank Sutton, a British subject as adviser to Marshal Chang as evidence that Great Britain is also instigating Chang in his hostile policy against the Soviet.

(*Continued on page 81*)



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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2686
WILLIAM HENRY LACY,	Estate No. 609
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Lacy, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 28, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai Aug. 28, 1926.

GEORGE CARLETON LACY
EXECUTOR
15 Avenue Petain.
Shanghai, China.

G. A. Benson, who has been connected with the New York office of the International Banking Corporation, has arrived in Shanghai where he will be located. Ray Hill of the Shanghai office of the International Banking Corporation has been transferred to the Hankow office.

According to an article in the *London Daily Mail*, 30,000 steel helmets used by British soldiers in the European War, have been sold to Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, the firm making the sale stating that Marshal Chang purchased the helmets for "ornamental" purposes.

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, it is reported that Miles Wedderburn Lampson, C. M. G., head of the Central European Department of the British Foreign Office is likely to be appointed British Minister to China, to succeed Sir Ronald Macleay, present British Minister.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces has ordered a strict censorship of all telegrams and correspondence for publication in Shanghai Chinese newspapers, the action being taken on account of the spread of rumors pertaining to the fighting at Hankow.

Henry Lewis Stimson, U. S. Secretary of War from 1911 to 1913 under President Taft, who has been traveling in the Far East, is expected back in Shanghai soon following a visit to Manila. After a few days in Shanghai, Mr. Stimson will proceed to Peking. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stimson.

Owing to the refusal of Chun Bing-him of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company to accept the chairmanship of the Chapei, Shanghai, Chamber of Commerce, the directors of the Chamber have now approached Wang Ping-jen, former commander of the Chapei Volunteer Corps. Mr. Wang is now serving as vice-chairman of the Chamber.

The Shanghai office of the Admiral Oriental Line has received a cable from Seattle telling of the safe arrival of the President McKinley carrying the party of 160 Chinese students. All arrived in good health and immediately after disembarking at Seattle departed for the various colleges and universities which they will attend during the coming school year.

The entire area about the famous Willow Pattern Tea House in the Chinese city of Shanghai, adjoining the French Concession, has been rebuilt in modern concrete and cement. The "dragon" pathway leading across the lagoon to the tea house has also been reconstructed, and in addition the streets in the bazaar have been paved with cement blocks, replacing the ancient cobble-stones.

Two Chinese, Wang Tien-hsiang and Chen Teh-hsiang, were executed last week upon the orders of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, for participation in the kidnapping of Sung Nyoh-san, compradore of the Ewo Cotton Mills. Both were tried before Judge Wen Ying-shiang and found guilty. They were shot on the Shanghai drill grounds in the presence of representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Roy E. Delay, manager of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, Shanghai, has obtained a contract with the Manchurian Provincial Government for the construction of a radio telephone broadcasting station to be located in Harbin. The station will be of 1,000 watts power will consist of two 140 foot steel towers with all latest American equipment When the station has been completed, owners of radio sets in practically all parts of China will be able to listen in on the Harbin station.

(Continued on page VI)

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

Following the defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Northern forces at Hankow, attention immediately shifted to the Lower Yangtsze area where Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang and commander of the forces in the three additional provinces of Kiangsi, Fukien and Anhwei is trying to maintain his position. Although Marshal Sun claims to have more than 200,000 troops in his five provinces, expert opinion has it that he can only depend upon about 30,000 troops to obey his orders. These troops are now being rapidly concentrated in northern Kiangsu and Kiangsi in order to prevent a surprise attack by the river route on the part of the victorious Kuomintang at Hankow. At latest reports, hostilities between Sun's troops and those of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, have actually broken out on the border between Kiangsi and Hunan, the Southerners claiming minor victories. It was also reported that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei was also moving on the Southerners at Hankow, but this was not verified by later reports.

The precariousness of Sun's position was discussed to considerable extent in last week's issue of the *Review* and later developments have not served to improve Sun's likelihood of being able to hold out in case the Cantonese attack immediately. Since Sun's withdrawal of his troops from Chekiang, there have been rumors in Shanghai of a possible independence declaration on the part of Tsao Chao, Civil-Governor of Chekiang who controlls about 30,000 native Chekiang troops. The Civil Governor of Chekiang, a native of the province, is supposed to be antagonistic to the doctrines of Canton, but a declaration of independence from Marshal Sun probably would throw the province adjoining Shanghai on the south, into the Southern ranks.

Kuomintang Consolidating Hankow Position

Although a small Northern force was still hodling out within the walled area of Wuchang, across the river from Hankow, reports from the Upper River metropolis state that the Cantonese are proceeding in efficient fashion to consolidate their position. In addition to occupying the whole Hankow area and pushing out along the Peking-Hankow Railway after the retreating Wu Pei-fu, the Southerners have taken over the Hanyang arsenal and have advanced down the Yangtsze as far as Tayeh where the Japanese iron and coal industry is located, occupying this point with 700 troops.

A Canton dispatch dated Sept. 11, stated that active preparations are being made to establish a characteristic Kuomintang administration in the occupied territories. These preparations include,

1—Provincial Governments to be placed under the administration of the Kuomintang Party and the Kuomintang policies to be enforced immediately in these territories.

2—Cantonese self-governing provincial and prefectural assemblies to be inaugurated.

3—Consideration of a proposal to remove the Central Canton Government to Wuchang.

4—Induce Wang Ching-wei, to accept the chairmanship of the Central Committee.

5—People's conference to be called by the Kuomintang Party.

6—To strive for the abolition of the unequal treaties and continue the anti-British boycott for the time being.

British-Chinese War at Wanhsien

Of greater interest than the war situation, has been the Wanhsien incident, fairly accurate reports of which now being available show that at 5:50 o'clock p. m. when a flotilla of British gunboats appeared at Wanhsien to effect the release of two cargo boats belonging to Butterfield and Swire which had been seized by Gen. Yang Sen, the Chinese suddenly fired on the British ships with machine guns causing the deaths of seven officers and men and the wounding of fifteen others. The cargo boats had been seized by the Chinese military on account of the alleged sinking of a Chinese junk loaded with soldiers and a considerable amount of silver. When the commander of the British Cockchafer demanded the release of the boats, Yang Sen refused to discuss the question with anyone except the British Consul at Chungking. The British then brought up two other gunboats including the Widgeon and a chartered craft, the Kaiwo carrying marines in order to make a naval showing and effect the release of the cargo boats. When the naval craft drew alongside the Wanhsien, one of the seized cargo boats the Chinese suddenly fired with machine guns causing seven deaths and fifteen wounded.

An eye-witness account published in the Shanghai newspapers on Monday, September 13 stated that the British then retaliated causing at least 2,000 casualties among the Chinese soldiery and doing considerable damage to the city of Wanhsien, including Gen. Yang Sen's headquarters, The Chinese however kept up the fire from both banks of the river, forcing the British craft to withdraw after having effected the release of part of the imprisoned crews, but leaving the boats in the possession of the Chinese.

A delayed report, also published in Shanghai on Monday stated that when the British steamer Kiangwo proceeding down-river from Ichang carrying the wounded British sailors neared the town of Hanyang the ship was fired upon and forced to return up-stream. Finally an American destroyer steamed up and removed the wounded and took them to a Hankow hospital. The British gunboat Bee was also fired on by the Southern troops near Hankow, one shell striking the side of the ship but doing little damage.

British Indignant

Feeling among British subjects throughout China naturally runs high as a result of these incidents and also as a result of the Canton victory at Hankow and all of the British papers unanimously demand intervention both in the Yangtsze and at Hankow. The Japanese however, continue to oppose a forceful policy, the Chinese Minister at Tokyo stating, following an interview with Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, his belief that Japan would not listen to British pleas for intervention. However, the fact that the British apparently are determined to adopt a more stringent policy being indicated by the reported dispatch of two crusiers, the Dartmouth and Carysfort and the aircraft carrier Hermes to the China station. In addition to this the British have landed marines to protect one of their docks at Canton and have also dispatched two boats loaded with cargoes from Hongkong to the Canton harbor for the purpose of putting an end to the boycott and interference with trade by strike-pickets. The tension is also indicated by an announcement of increase in rates of insurance on all cargoes consigned to China ports.

Chang Tso-lin Quells Threatened Revolt

Acting on instructions from his father, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang suddenly surrounded and disarmed the troops of Gen. Mu Chun, which Marshal Chang Tso-lin had stationed at Kalgan. According to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang report, Gen. Mu Chun was planning a revolt and seizure of the Kalgan district recently wrested from the control of the Kuominchun. Gen. Chang stated on behalf of his father that the Fengtien authorities are determined to rid their forces of all unruly elements.

Will Fengtien Aid Wu Pei-fu?

Reports are still conflicing whether Fengtien will send troops southward to aid Marshal Wu Pei-fu in a new attack on the Kuomintang at Hankow, one Japanese *Toho* agency report having it that Fengtien would not send troops southward, but would confine itself to defending the Peking area, otherwise Chihli and Shantung. The reason given for this action was the reported uncertainty regarding the attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Marshal Sun, it is known, would probably oppose the dispatching of Fengtien troops into the Hankow district, possibly considering Fengtien in the Hankow district as a greater menace than the Kuomintang. This is due apparently to Marshal Sun's sincere dislike for Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung.

Yang Sen Preparing for British Return

A Japanese *Toho* agency report published on Tuesday Sept. 14 stated that Gen. Yang Sen, was preparing for the reported British attempt to send another expedition to Wanhsien to attempt the release of the Butterfield and Swire cargo boats. British intentions in this regard are still unknown. The British crusier Hawkins, carrying the Admiral and a contingent of Marines reached Hankow on Sunday, Sept. 12 and landed the Marines in the British concession for the purpose of preventing damage to British lives or properties in consequence of the occupation of the Hankow territory by the Cantonese forces.

From the Chinese Press

September 7.—Owing to precautions taken by police departments of foreign and native areas at Shanghai, there was little disturbance on the anniversary of the signing of the Boxer Indemnity Treaty—Dispatching of troops to Kiangsi by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu produces tense situation at Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu Province owing to fear of outbreak in that area—Kaifeng, Honan dispatch states financial conditions in that province most serious as result of anti—Kuominchun and anti—Kuomintang campaigns by Allied armies. Provincial copper notes depreciated to extent that it requires 2,000 copper notes to purchase one silver dollar—Peking dispatch states that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been at Kalgan has returned to the Capital for a conference with Gen. Chi Hsieh yuan.—Gen. Chang reports that as a result of a conference with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, the Kuominchun will be pursued until completely eliminated-Marshal Wu Pei-fu requests Chang Yin-hwa to come to Hankow to assist in raising funds for the campaign against the Kuomintang—Hongkong dispatch states that Canton Government contemplating declaration against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang and that plans are being perfected for advancing into Fukien and Kiangsi.

September 8.—Japanese dispatches state Southern troops entered Hankow and that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was reported to have escaped down river on the Chinese gunboat Chuehchuen—Peking Cabinet holds emergency meeting to consider whether it should resign on account of fall of Hankow to Southerners—Federation of commercial unions throughout China issue declaration at Peking demanding that Tariff Autonomy be enforced in accordance with the resolution passed at the Tariff Conference, otherwise on Jan. 1, 1929—German airplanes which arrived in Peking on flight from Berlin to Peking departed for Mukden—Hankow dispatch states Hanyang arsenal captured and Southern flag hoisted on Tai-pai-shan Hill—Hankow dispatch states that now believed Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Gen. Chin Yun-ao departed for North instead of down the Yangtsze—Southern troops reported advancing along Peking-Hankow Railway to cut off Marshal Wu's retreat—Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador departs for Moscow traveling by way of Shanghai, from which point he will go by boat to Vladivostok—Gen. Shang Tsung appointed tutung of Suiyuan—Peking Chinese bankers decide to advance the sum of $100,000 to meet urgent requirements of Government—British gunboat Cockchafer fired on by Yang Sen's soldiery at Wanhsien, Szechuen, causing deaths of seven officers and men and wounding of fifteen members of crew, British naval craft forced retire down river.

September 9.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been in Peking following a trip to Kalgan, departed for Mukden for a conference with his father, Marshal Chang Tso-ling—Hankow dispatch states that Cantonese upon entering Hankow distributed handbills demanding "overthrow British Imperialism and denouncing oppression of Chinese laborers by Japanese cotton millowners in Shanghai" Japanese dispatch from Kiukiang states that Wuchang still held by Northern troops and that Marshal Wu Pei-fu still in neighborhood attempting obtain troops for counter-attack—Another Kiukiang dispatch states that since Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has been sending troops to Kiangsi, that the Cantonese had decided to reinforce their position at Yochow under General Wang Pei-ling—British gunboat Bee fired upon by Southern forces near Liu-chiamiao—Since Hankow concessions out of danger, Japanese marines, excepting two officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men withdrawn to their ships—Following fall of Hanyang, several Chinese gunboats loyal to Marshal Wu Pei-fu have retreated to Wuhsueh—N. Y. K. steamer Tafu Maru fired on by routed Northern troops near Huangchow, but no damage done—Sun Chuan-fang, Kiangsu Tupan, commandeering launches for transporting troops which are arriving rapidly from Nanking—According to message from Wanhsien dated Sept. 7 there was a serious engagement between British river gunboats and Chinese forces, the Chinese firing heavily from both sides of the river, forcing British to retire down stream—British ships heavily bombarded Wanhsien causing fires to break out in city—American minister, MacMurray departs from Peking for Manila, planning to spend four days in Shanghai enroute—Karakhan, Soviet Ambassader also departing for home by way of Shanghai—Peking-Hankow Railway officials, Peking, receive word that Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops after retreating from Hankow are now at Hsiaokan, planning a counter attack.

September 10.—Nanking message states that Cantonese suddenly invaded Kiangsi on September 7 as a result of which Marshal Sun Chuan-fang issued ultimatum and is expected to proceed to Kiukiang at once to take command of expedition against Southerners—All Anhwei, Chekiang and Kiangsu troops ordered to mobilize, Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei fully cooperating—Order will be maintained in Nanking by Generals Chen Yi and Men Hsiao-yeh while Gen. Liu Hsiang-ting, tupan and Hsia Chow, civil governor, will maintain order in Chekiang—Marshal Sun is supposed to have 200,000 troops, of which number about 30,000 are on the Kiangsi border ready to advance against the Southerners—dispatch from Chengtu, Szechuen, states that Szechuen militarists have decided to sever all connections with Peking Government—Shanghai Journalists Club passes resolutions condemning in strong terms the execution of Chinese editors by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien militarist now in control of Peking.

September 10.—According to Nanking dispatch, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang planning to depart for Kiukiang, Kiangsi for purpose of taking charge of expedition against Kuomintang—Anhwei troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuen reported moving on Hankow—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will maintain his headquarters on a Chinese gunboat at Kiukiang in order to direct activities on both sides of the river—Later Japanese press report from Nanking states Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is acting with considerable caution in his proposed campaign against the Kuomintang in view of the uncertainty of the actions of Fengtien—Chun-Mei News Agency, Peking, which was closed down by military authorities permitted to reopen—Japanese dispatch destroyer Suzuki and second-class crusier, Hirano to Hankow—Liang Shih-yi arrives in Peking to attend directors meeting of Bank of China—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung proposes to send 120,000 troops to Hankow to assist Wu Pei-fu—Marshal Chang Tso-ling planning trip to Peking to confer on the situation in the Yangtsze Valley—Admiral Tu Shi-kwei expresses desire to retire from premiership in order to assume command of Chinese fleet under Sun Chuan-fang in campaign against Kuomintang—Kuomintang troops upon entering Hankow and Hanyang declaring intention to protect the people in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's distribute handbills from airplanes offering amnesty to all Kuominchun forces desiring to surrender, but Kuominchun still holding out despite attempts of Allied forces to storm city walls.

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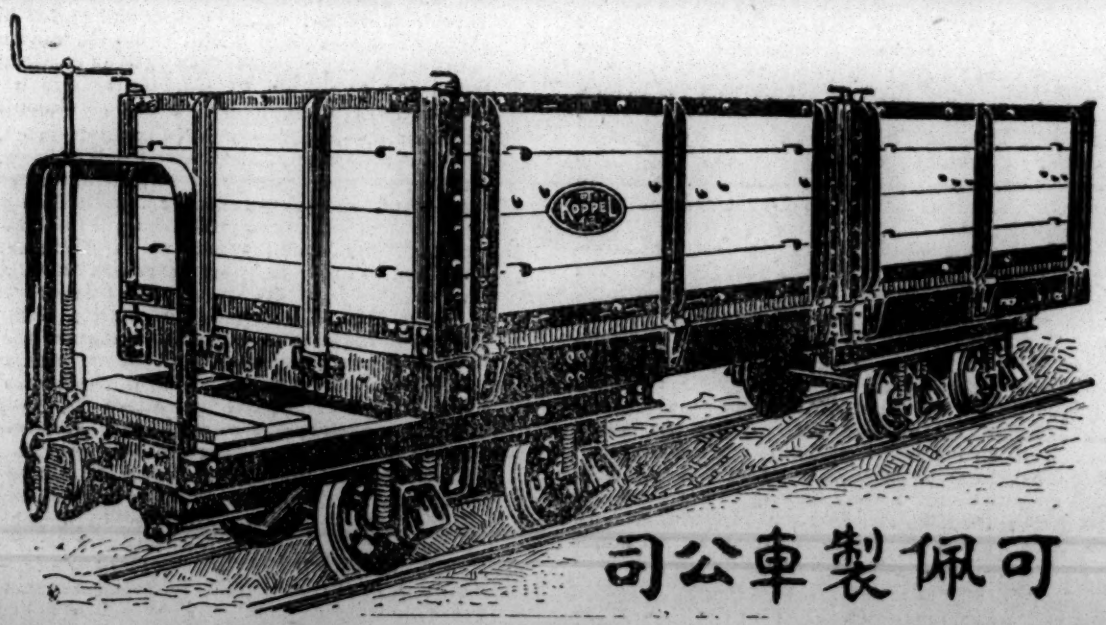
Mr. S. Y. Yeh, M.A.
(Oxford), LL. B. (Oberdeen)
Advocate
Office: 100 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Telephone C. 4701

September 11.—The situation becomes quiet in Hankow following occupation of the city by the Southern troops, Japanese report none of their properties have suffered damage—Cantonese forces invade Kiangsi and capture Pinghsiang and penetrate into Lihsien district—Marshal Wu informs Chang Tso-ling of reasons for evacuating Hankow district stating that Wu now stationed at Hsiaokan making preparations for new attack—All Japanese residents at Wanhsien taken on board Japanese gunboats-Six Americans and one Dane also seek refuge on Japanese gunboat—Rear Admiral Jiro Araki, recently appointed commander—in-chief of Japanese naval forces in Chinese waters, arrives at Shanghai and takes over command—Chinese students at Wanhsien pass resolutions condemning British and Japanese—Reported Americans and French attempted mediate but unsuccessful in preventing Wanhsien affair-All British residents Chungking taking refuge on opposite side of river—Chinese students Chungking also passing anti-British and Japanese resolutions—Hankow dispatch states all rail transportation on Peking—Hankow Railway suspended south of Kwangshui since Marshal Wu has commandeered all cars and locomotives-Chen Chai, commissioner of foreign affairs tenders resignation—Reported that Gen. Hu Chung-to will be made commander of the Hupeh forces and Gen. Chiang Tso-ping as civil governor-Gen Tang Sun-tse, southern commander in Hunan has arrived at Hankow and established himself in Marshal Wu Pei-fu's old headquarters-Gen. Liu Yu-tsung, lieutenant of Marshal Wu still holding out in Wuchang and declares will hold city until end—Communication resumed between foreign concessions and native areas at Hankow-Ministry of Foreign Affairs addresses note of protest to British over Wanhsien affair stating that more than 50 Chinese were killed and wounded as result of British gunboats also demands right of indemnity.

September 12.—British man-of-warawk Hins lands marines in Hankow, foreign concessions being heavily guarded by marines of all nationalities-Gen. Chou Yin-jen, tupan of Fukien reported sending troops to Changchow to cooperate with Marshal Sun Chuanfang in attack on Cantonese—Reported Northerners will evacuate Wuchang—General Tu Chi-chun, defense commissioner and Chen Chai, commissioner of foreign affairs at Hankow, tender resignations—Shops in Chinese sections Hankow beginning to reopen-Reported that Southern troops do not intend to continue pursuit of Wu Pei-fu and remnants of Northern forces—Shanghai report states skirmishes have started

(*Continued on page VI*)

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



可佩製車公司

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.
No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, C. P. O. Box 743
MANILA——*BRANCHES*——ILOILO

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Czecho Slovakia

Czecho Slovakia-A Survey of Economic and Social Conditions Edited by Dr. Josef Gruber. (Macmillan Co. 1924)

The progress of the Czecho Slovakian Republic economically and socially since her birth in 1918 presents an object lesson to many of the older nations of Europe. Starting with a depleted population, with disorganized industries, with damaged railways, and with the depreciated Austrian crown as her monetary standard, this country has made tremendous strides towards normalcy.

The twenty articles of which this volume in review is composed tells the story of Czecho Slovakia's fight for stable conditions. Each article deals with one field, and tells in considerable detail the past and present status of the country's natural resourses of coal, water power, and timber lands; of her agricultural, banking, railway, and industrial conditions; and of her reforms in land ownership, social welfare, postal service, and other lines.

The trustworthiness of the article and the accuracy of the accompanying statistics are, moreover, guaranteed by the personnel of their authors who are mostly government officials of high standing or scholars of international repute.

These articles were collected and edited for the evident purpose of informing the world of conditions in Czecho Slovakia in hopes of an increased foreign trade. They should, therefore, prove valuable to business men who are seeking wider markets or sources of raw materials, but whose lack of information as to conditions in all of Central Europe has hitherto prevented them from trading with this enterprising young Republic.

Philip B. Sullivan

Saint John's University,
Shanghai

America's President

Calvin Coolidge by William Allen White, The Macmillan Co. New York.

William Allen White, always interesting, but never more than when he is tracing human characteristics back to their source, has thrown a penetrating light upon the enigma in the White House. He calls his book a study in personality and only a man of most unusual understanding could ever have delved into the past and brought forth the many elements which have combined to form the character of "Calvin Coolidge, The Man Who Is President."

It has always been a mystery how a man so silent and with so few of the social graces usually considered necessary for success could have had so many victories in politics. He has gone into twenty elections and won nineteen. There must be something in him which inspires confidence and which represents the popular will.

In tracing the influences which have combined to form the Coolidge character the author gives us a picture of the hard, narrow life of Vermont. "They cultivated the Old Testament virtues, parsimony in all human relations." They were honest and industrious but without any of the daring and spirit of adventure which send men into new lands or make them try new ideas. As Coolidge said once in speaking of his family "I have never been able to find that any Coolidge ever went West." For nearly two hundred years this state of mind has bred itself into Calvin Coolidge. Now that he has left Vermont and is at the head of the nation he is still honest, saving, industrious but without the vision which one expects from the leader of a great people.

Mr. White's explanation of the mysterious working of the national mind in choosing its leaders is interesting. He says that the strongest currents of politics are submerged. America chose Coolidge not for what he was on the surface but for what he was and they were beneath the surface. The world has been through the terrible experience of the war and was cold with fear at the havoc that had been wrought. Bolshevism arose in Russia and threatened every nation and what men wanted more than anything else was something solid, substantial, orderly. As the world had lost its spiritual vision, business seemed to be the only hope. Roosevelts and Wilsons with their dreams of social justice and world peace were not what these terrified people wanted. Some one, safe, sane and with his feet on the ground who would put business first was the need of the time. The same current of thought can be traced around the world. It is responsible for Hindenburg, Baldwin and Mussolini. "So Calvin Coolidge, sitting tight with the other world rulers of his caste and kind, rules us after the ways of our own desires; a political god created in our own image."

B. M. P.

Italy's Dictator

Italy Under Mussolini by William Bolitho. The Macmillan Co. New York, 1926.

This is a mystery tale if ever there was one. It is hard for an American to understand how in a few years one man can so control and dominate a nation. The explanation seems to be in the gripping fear which siezed the possessing class of Italy at the close of the war when it saw Bolshevism sweeping down upon the country. At the psychological moment the tremendous personality known as Mussolini appeared. He had the natural gift of leadership or rather of tyrany and as he was not troubled with principles he was ready to champion any cause which could satisfy his lust for power. Beginning life as a Left Socialist he has now gone to the other extreme and is the ruthless tool of the capitalist class.

The author describes Fascism as a disease of our economic system to which all modern countries are liable, a product of wars and tariffs, of industrialism and trades unions. The movement began in Italy with a coterie of duped and discarded leaders and underfed ex-soldiers. As Mussolini had been forced out of his old party on account of his part in the war, and he must lead something, this group became the centre of his next effort. At this stage Fascism was simply a union of men demanding work and pensions. They began attacking their former associates, the Socialists, as part of the general uproar. This attracted the attention and sympathy of the capitalists and was the beginning of the change which has taken place in the movement. It grew rapidly under Mussolini's compelling personality and every one who had something to lose rushed to his leadership. So marvelous has been the growth of this movement that within five years Italy has fallen completely under its control.

The writer who gathered his impressions first-hand in Italy during 1925 says that Mussolini is entirely devoid of moral conviction but he has the gift of moving a crowd and is a wonderful organizer. Many of his acts seem to have no apparent meaning or cohesion. Nevertheless, there is a main current in his career, the constant search for power and popularity.

The result of all this is that Italy has become safe for industry but the workman has become a slave; he has neither the right to strike nor to combine in his organizations for a minimum wage or a higher rate for overtime.

What will happen to Italy when the great hypnotist is removed will be another story.

B. M. P.

New Edition of Marco Polo

Travels of Marco Polo; Manuel Komroff: New York, Boni and Liveright.

Although there are many editions of "The Travels of Marco Polo" the English edition of Marsden published in 1818 continues to be the standard. This new edition by Manuel Komroff, published by Boni & Liveright, is revised from the Marsden translation. All previous translations have laid stress upon notes verifying the observations of the traveller and not one has appeared treating the entire work as a travel narrative with Marco Polo's complete text. The tendency of the present edition is in that direction. Certain corrections have been made in the test, long sentences have been simplified, archaic words removed, all with one object .....to make Marco Polo more readable.

The editor has been so successful in this undertaking that it seems ungracious to find fault with his delightful book. The one defect is the absence of a proper map with which the reader might intelligently follow Marco's wanderings in the many countries through which he passed on his way from Venice to Cathay. Very few of the names used by Marco Polo are to be found on a modern map and after a time the reades giver up the search in despair. It is safe to say that everyone who enjoys reading travels has a fondness for maps and the addition of a usable one would have greatly enhanced the value of this book.

At the time Marco Polo made his sojourn in the land of Kubla Khan, China had reached a high degree of civilization. It was really a land of wonders and when Marco related his adventures and told his countrymen of the wealth and grandeur of the Orient he was not believed by anyone. It took many hundred years to break down this popular opinion. The experiences of other travellers and the studies of mediaeval civilization have at last given Marco his rightful place. He was the first traveller to record accuratety the life of the people of China and he gave Europe the first hint of the existence of Siberia, Sumatra, Zanzibar and the Artic Ocean. No book has ever revealed so many new and marvelous things to the world and today after a lapse of six hundred years it is still excellent reading

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 2nd.	Sale Price Sept. 9th	Approx. Yeld to Maturity Sept. 9th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	103	103½	7.70
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	101½	101⅛	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99⅛	99½	6.05
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105⅛	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101½	101¼	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99½	98¾	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	86	87	4.60
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86½	87	7.05
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	104⅝	108	6.20
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	102½	103½	6.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	99½	99	7.10
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅝	96	6.45
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	99⅜	99⅝	6.05
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	100¾	103	7.20
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	91¼	92½	7.70

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

New Books Just Received from the Association Press of America

	Prices Post Paid
Christian Life—a Normal Experience by W.D. Weatherford	M$2.70
Christian Teaching on Social and Economic Questions by C. C. Robinson	2.00
Christianity and Amusements by R. H. Edwards ...	2.30
Christianity and Progress by H. E. Fosdick	3.00
Day by Day with the Master by R. Cluett	2.00
Dynamic of Manhood by L. H. Gulick...	2.30
Enrichment of Prayer by D. R. Porter	2.50
Every Morning by R. Cluett	2.00
Father and His Boy by T. W. Galloway	2.00
Games by G. O. Draper	2.00
God and Struggle for Existence by B. H. Streeter ...	3.00
Informing your Public by Square-Wilson...	3.00
Jesus in the Experience of Men by T. R. Glover ...	3.00
Jesus the Master Teacher by H. H. Horne	3.00
Manhood of the Master by H. E. Fosdice	2.30
Modern Problems as Jesus saw Them by H. H. Horne...	2.30
Modern Use of the Bible by H. E. Fosdick	3.20
Personal Elements in Religious Life by W. D. Weatherford	3.00
Rational Sex Life for Men by M. J. Exner	1.80
Second Mile by H. E. Fosdick	1.40
Sex and Life by T. W. Galloway	2.00
Social Significance of the Teaching of Jesus by J.W. Jenks	1.80
Student Standards of Action by Elliott-Gutler	2.30
That One Face by R. Roberts	3.00
12 Tests of Character by H. E. Fosdick...	3.00

For Sale At

Association Press of China

20 Museum Road, Shanghai

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's Bar Silver quotations, 28 15/16d. near and 28 17/16d. forward, are the same as those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London, after touching 2/9⅛d. is again back to 2/9⅛d. Exchange business in regard to imports and exports has been small, which is not surprising when conditions generally are considered. The market at the close appears to have an easy undertone, and the following rates, near delivery, are available:—T/T on London 2/9⅛d., New York 67½, Japan 71¾.

There are very few export bills on the market, and 2/10⅛d. is quoted for sterling bills, September delivery, and 69⅛d. for G. $ bills, both 4 m/s.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 79,950,000 a decrease of Tls. 3,467,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 69,400,000 an increase of $ 3,210,000
Estimated value Tls. 129,918,000 as against Tls. 95,291,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday Sept. 9th	Friday Sept. 10	Saturday Sept. 11	Mon. Sept. 13	Tues. Sept. 14	Wednesday Sept. 15
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/9.620	2/9¼	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½	2/9¼	2/9¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/9⅜	2/9⅜	2/9⅜	2/9⅜	2/9½	2/9⅜
T/T India	186.300	184½	185¾	185¾	185¾	184½	184½
T/T France	2,408.400	2305	2360	2345	1320	2345	2345
T/T N. Y.	68.030	67¼	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67¼
T/T Hong	77.925	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	79
T/T Japan	70.250	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅜	72
T/T Batavia	168.380	166¾	168¼	168¼	168¼	166¾	166¾
T/T Straits	83.470	84⅛	83½	83½	83½	84½	84¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/11.245	2/19⅞	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/10⅞	2/10⅞
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/11⅛	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅛	2/11⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/21.557	2/11 3/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 7/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2.538.400	2235	2490	2475	2450	2475	2475
3 m/s N. Y. Lc.	71.205	70⅜	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	70⅞	71⅛	71⅛	71⅜	70⅞	70⅞

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 14	Sept. 15
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	28 5/16	28⅜	28¼	28 7/16	28 5/16	28 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 61⅝	G. $ .61¾	G. $ 61⅝	G $ 61¾	G. $ 61⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	345⁷⁰	343¹⁰	344⁸⁰	345⁹⁰	349¹⁰	349⁴⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	71.925	71.925	71.9375	71.925	71.926	71.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	3%	3%	3½%	3½%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 196.16
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 485⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/2
,, 6 ,,	4 11/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11⅞

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equall Gold $1

S. S. Silverlarch, August 14. from U. S. A.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	360
Cotton Raw Bls. 1,100	,,	3,729
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	,,	1,677
Glue, Cow	,,	87
Gum, Resin	,,	626
Newspaper, Old	,,	1,008
Paper, Unclassed	,,	819
Soda, Silicate of	,,	172
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,933
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Paint, Green	Galls.	275
Paints, Unclassed	,,	3,190
Turpentine, Vegetable.	Galls.	173
Varnish	,,	20

S. S. Robbert Dollar, Aug. 16. from U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	16,727
Oil, Unclassed	,,	4,000
Turpentine, Mineral...	Galls.	1,665
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	610,012
,, Clear..	,,	35,574
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	860,382

S. S. President Cleveland, Aug. 16. from U. S. A.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	15
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	451
Asparagus Canned	,,	43
Awabi, in bulk	,,	8
Fruits, Canned	,,	212
Hams	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	38
Leather, Sole	,,	357
Macaroni	,,	21
Milk, Evaporated	,,	415
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,008
Paper, Coated	,,	682
Soap, Laundry	,,	5
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	597
,, Prepared	,,	5
Cigarettes	Mille	76,470
Machines, Calculating..	Pcs.	12
Lemons	,,	158,100
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	33,056
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	590,221

S. S. Africa Maru, August 18.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	11
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	38

To Providence.

Silk Waste: Other Ports Bls. 200	,,	250

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	50

To St. Paul.

Mattings Straw	Rolls	380

To Cincinnati.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	17
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	11

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, S'hai Bls. 45	,,	49.92

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports Bls. 80	,,	64
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	189
,, other Ports	,,	24

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other ports Bls. 80	Pls	80.90
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	14.86
,, other Ports Bls. 170	,,	136.00
Yellow, S'hai Bls. 5	,,	5.03
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 140	,,	143.10
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	452
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	800

S. S. Kalyan, August 19.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.87

S. S. Empress of Asia, Aug. 21.

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 125	Pls.	123 13

To White Hall.

Silk Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 20	Pls.	20

To Glens Falls.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports Bls. 77	,,	247

To Chicago.

Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	260

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	50.43
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 190	,,	189.71
White, other Ports, Bls. 360	Pls.	290.05
Yellow, H'kow	,, 98 ,,	96.50
,, Shanghai	,, 25 ,,	24.96
,, other Ports	,, 2 ,,	2.04
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	17.45
,, Handkerchiefs	,,	0.95
Bristles	,,	66
Chinaware Fine	,,	75
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	27
Feathers	,,	102
Hair, Horse Tails	,,	100
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	5,100
,, Fox	,,	454
,, Marmot	,,	13,160
,, Moufflon	,,	3,247
,, Raccoon	,,	1,000
,, Sheep	,,	4,600
,, Wild Cat	,,	205
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,893

S. S. President McKinley, Aug. 21.

To Seattle.

Bambooware	Pls.	37
Brassware	,,	7
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	259
Oil, Wood	,,	8,870
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	608

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	711
,, other Ports	,,	45
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	17
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	17

To Portland.

Egg Alumen, Dried	,,	8

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	104

To Philadelphia.

Rhubarb	Pls.	50

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	219
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	823

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.94
,, other Ports	,, 300 ,,	240.00
Yellow, Shanghai	,, 5 ,,	4.94
Brassware	,,	28
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	83
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	169
Hides, Pony	,,	34
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	125
,, Sheep's,	,,	21
Lichees, Dried	,,	60
Water Chestnuts, Dried	,,	127
Wool Sheep's	,,	314
Skins, Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	697
Skins, Leopard	,,	98
,, Mole	,,	4,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	13,399
Hair Nets, Human		15,200

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The firmness of the cotton market during the early part of the week was disturbed by the cross current in the shape of a bearish U. S. A. Bureau report issued on the 8th., inst., giving the condition of the cotton crop there at 59.6 per cent and a total crop of 15,166,000 bales, which apparently was far from what was generally expected and hence the slump in our markets. The critical period not having passed yet and the uncertainty as to the indications of the subsequent U. S. A. Bureau reports before the final yield is attained only tends to point to a cautious waiting policy.

Taking the situation on the whole, we are of the opinion that the local market for the coming season may not be influenced so much by the American reports as heretofore, in that owing to the peculiar situation brought about by the present internecine war, more will depend on the size of the China new crop coupled with the takings of it by the mills in Japan than any other factors. The indications for the time being are that the demand from Japan will be more insistent on the local staple during the coming season than has been the case in the past years, by reason of exchange rates continuing to be more favorable to that country, and therefore it would be wise to modify any extreme bearish sentiments that may be entertained as regards the domestic growth.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side. In all some 5000 to 6000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.26
American-Middling last reported	10.14
Tone of the market, *Steady.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.60 Spot.
	17.51 Oct.
	17.68 Dec.
	17.77 Jan.
	17.99 Mar.
	18.14 May.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	263
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	311
Fully Good Broach, A.M.	325
Tone of the market—*Steady.*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.80
Shanghai, Spot	31.50
M. Ginned, Spot	32.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	32.50
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	32.80

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

From the Chinese Press

(*Continued on page 84*)

between Cantonese and troops of Sun Chuan-fang in vicinity of Shiushui in Kiangsi—Martial law not yet declared in Shanghai district.

September 14.—Fighting is still continuing for the possession of Wuchang, the Northern forces still holding out within the walled city—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, acting upon instructions from his father, Marshal Chang Tso-ling, suddenly surrounded and disarmed the forces of the Fengtion commander, Gen. Mu Chun at Kalgan. According to Gen. Chang, the Fengtion commander at Kalgan, was plotting a new rebellion against Marshal Chang Tso-ling—The Peking Wireless Station at Tientsin has opened an office in the capital for the handling of commercial messages—Canton dispatch states that a Jardine, Matheson vessel loaded with building materials from Hongkong suddenly arrived in Canton harbor for the purpose of forcing action on the boycott question—Chinese reports claim that 150 Chinese killed, 300 wounded and 50 houses destroyed as result of bombardment of Wanhsien by British gunboats-Wang Jung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan announced, following visit to Baron Shidenara Minister of Foreign Affairs, his belief that there would be no intervention in China by the Powers in consequence of the present situation—Canton dispatch states Canton Government planning establishment Kuomintang administrations in new territories recently captured from North, also considering removal Canton Government to Wuchang, and continuation of anti-British agitation—Marshal Wu Pei-fu retires to Hsinyang—Ministry of Foreign Affairs files protest with British on Wanhsien incident—representatives of nine Government universities decide not reopen school this fall on account of lack of funds—Japanese report states Fengtien decided not to send help to Wu Pei-fu but to plan defense of the Peking and Chihli-Shantung district.

September 14.—Bank of Communications has decided to move the Central Administrative Department from Peking to Tientsin—Liang Shih-yi, head of Bank of Communications holding conference with Cabinet officials on financial situation—All passenger trains on Peking-Hankow Railway suspended-Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan sends urgent demands to Peking Cabinet for funds-Chang Tso-ling sends Gen. Chin Yun-peng to Nanking to confer with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on matter of Fengtien cooperating with Nanking against Kuomintang—Gen. Chen Chiamo, lieutenant of Wu Pei-fu still holding out in Wuchang despite efforts of Kuomintang to dislodge them—Part of the Kuomintang Seventh Division numbering about 700 troops, arrived in Tayeh—reported that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Gen. Lu Chin-shan as commander-in-chief of upper Yangtsze forces—Yang Sen concentrating troops along river bank in preparation for reported return of British forces to effect release of British ships held by Wanhsien militarists,—Chinese pilots refuse to convoy ships Upper Yangtsze.

September 15.—Extraterritorial Commission meets in Peking for purpose of considering final report; owing to desire of Mr. Silas Strawn, American Delegate to depart, the Commission hopes to conclude its work shortly—Representatives of Union Chinese Chambers of Commerce call on Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, minister of foreign affairs, demanding that all existing unequal commercial treaties be abrogated and new treaties be negotiated on an equal basis; to demand tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929 in accordance with the resolution passed by the Tariff Conference; and to permit representatives of the Chambers of Commerce attend as delegates at the Goods Valuation Conference in Shanghai. Admiral Tsai assured the delegates that everything possible would be done to obtain China's rights—Airplanes belonging to the Cantonese forces flew over the Wuhan cities today—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Southern commander has demanded the surrender of the Northern troops still holding out in Wuchang—Hankow laborers start agitations in Hankow district—Reported that Chiang Kai-shek will appoint Chiang Tso-pin and Kung Kan as tupan and civil governor, respectively of Hupeh Province and Gen. Hsia Teh-ying as defense commissioner of Hankow and Wuchang, all of these men being natives of Hupeh—Southern troops now in Hankow are commanded by Gen. Lo Liang-ping-Negotiations between Cantonese Northern troops in Wuchang broken down and hostilities start-Gen. Chin Yun-peng, representative of Marshal Chang Tso-ling arrived in Nanking for conference with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang for purpose of working out form of cooperation against the Kuomintang-Gen. Sun demands 100,000 troops for service against Chiang Kai-shek.

British-Chinese Conflict in South China

(*Continued from page 68*)

idea is that when the boycott comes to an end, business in Hongkong will flourish again. In that event, the merchants and the general public would be greatly benefited. To render this possible, the Colonial Government must shoulder at least a part of the burden in supporting the strikers now undertaken by the Nationalist Government. It has maintained the boycott for more than a year and claims to be able to continue on indefinitely. This proposal was flatly turued down by the British delegation. Minister Chen then suggested as a means of resuming immediate relation with Hongkong that the responsibility for the Shameen-Shakee shooting should be determined by a Commission of Enquiry. This offer was not favorably received by the other side, but promise were made to submit the matter to their Home Government. Hongkong offered a loan of $10,000,000 to develop Whampoa on condition that a loopline be built joining the Hankow-Canton and Canton Kowloon railroads. It is open to doubt whether by lending money to Canton the British in effect would recognize Canton as an independent government and whether such assistance would call for protest by the Peking Government. The Chinese delegation replied that it would take time to consider the loan proposition. The conference then adjourned without accom plishing any tangible result, and the boycott goes on.

As a summary of what has been stated, the factors giving rise to the British-Chinese conflict in South China are the uneqnal treatment of the Chinese working people in Hongkong, the exploitation and wars in Kuangtung, and the awakening of political consciousness of the Chinese people in that region. The solution of this problem rests largely on the recognition of changing circumstances and requires the highest skill of statesmanship. As a possible abatement of this conflict, the following remarks of Mr. Eugene Chen are of considerable interest: "Great tidal waves of change have swept across the world; and men's work and action in this region of Asia are to-day inspired by ideas of freedom and human dignity which will not suffer them tamely to submit to violence and injustice. Unless this fact is grasped and understood by the British and translated into their policy and action, the future of our relations with them will be but a repetition of the past with its misunderstandings, its riots, its tumults and its wars. We are on the eve, if not already in the midst, of events that may cut out in the rocks of destiny a new road for our people. It is not our wish that we should enter on this road with the British at variance with us. But we are in a situation in which the decision as to the future is largely theirs."

Hongkong,

August 25, 1926.

Men and Events

(*Continued from page 81*)

Brigadier General Huang May-ting, alleged military adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuomintang forces, was arrested at the Great Eastern Hotel, Shanghai, by the Municipal police on Wednesday, Sept. 8 and was brought before Assessor Martin and Magistrate Kwan of the Mixed Court to show cause why he should not be handed over to the local military authorities at the request of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. It was alleged that Gen. Huang was in possession of the sum of $600,000 which had been turned over to him, according to report, by the Soviet authorities. A remand was ordered until Friday, Gen. Huang in the mean time being detained in custody.

The Rev. Clifford M. Drury, who has been pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, since March, 1923, has announced his resignation to become effective next summer or practically one year in advance of the expiration of his contract, the reason being his desire to proceed to Edinburgh, Scotland for the purpose of entering a theological school. Rev. Drury came to Shanghai from the San Francico Theological Institute. According to a letter addressed to the Governing Board of the Church, Rev. Drury stated that he wishes to depart from Shanghai about July 1, 1927 in order to be able to enter school in Edinburgh for the fall term. He is planning to take a special course in philosophy leading to the Ph. D. degree, following which he will return to the United States.

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